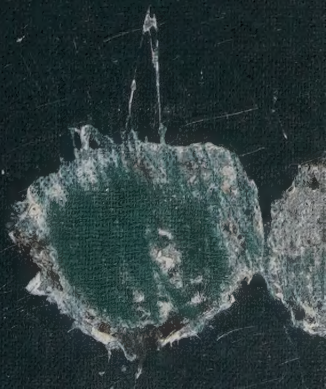






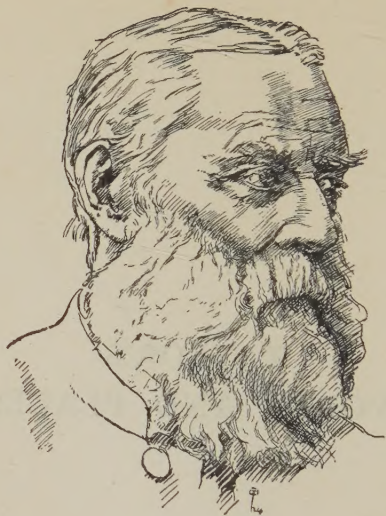


The "Teaching of English" Series

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TAYLOR'S
WORDS AND PLACES

No. 47



PROFESSOR SKEAT

*From a pen-drawing by
E. Heber Thompson*

WORDS and PLACES

BY
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

IN 1864, when Canon Isaac Taylor first published his *Words and Places*, the science of place-name research was in its infancy ; it has scarcely yet reached its maturity. Modern place-name experts frequently hold conflicting views ; and though we have the works of Skeat, Wyld, Sedgefield, Duignan, Johnston, Ekwall, and others, there are still many English counties for which authoritative modern work on place-names is not available. There is also the case of those names of which there are no early forms extant, and whose etymology, therefore, must be conjectural.

The process adopted in the present revision is as follows : Canon Taylor's etymologies have been carefully compared with and corrected by the works mentioned above ; where authorities are in disagreement his interpretation has been retained, unless the weight of evidence seems against it ; and where modern research has nothing to say, his statements have been modified by the addition of the words " perhaps " or " possibly." The work has been abridged so that it deals chiefly with British and American place-names, the order and names of the chapters have been altered to suit this scheme, and a few paragraphs have been entirely re-written in the light of modern discoveries. Additional notes are marked by the initials of the reviser. The student is strongly advised, whenever possible, to make use of the County Ordnance Map when reading any portion of this work. He will find in it the rudiments of place-name study ; for further information he should consult the works of the experts mentioned above.

B. S. S.

TAYLOR'S WORDS AND PLACES

CHAPTER I

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLACE-NAMES

PLACE-NAMES—whether they belong to provinces, cities, and villages, or are the designations of rivers and mountains—are never mere arbitrary sounds, devoid of meaning. They may always be regarded as records of the past, inviting and rewarding a careful historical interpretation.

In many instances the original import of such names has faded away, or has become disguised in the lapse of ages; nevertheless, the primeval meaning may be recoverable, and whenever it is recovered we have gained a symbol that may prove itself to be full fraught with instruction; for it may indicate—emigrations—immigrations—the commingling of races by war and conquest, or by the peaceful processes of commerce: the name of a district or of a town may speak to us of events which written history has failed to commemorate. A place-name may often be adduced as evidence determinative of controversies that otherwise could never be brought to a conclusion.

The names of places are conservative of the more archaic forms of a living language, or they preserve for us the guise and fashion of speech in eras the most remote. What has been affirmed by the botanist as

to the floras of limited districts may be said with little abatement concerning place-names—that they survive the catastrophes which overthrow empires, and that they outlive devastations which are fatal to almost everything besides. Wars may trample down or root up whatever grows upon a soil, excepting only its wild flowers and the names of those sites upon which man has found a home. Seldom is a people utterly exterminated, for the proud conqueror leaves “of the poor of the land” to till the glebe anew; and these enslaved outcasts, though they may hand down no memory of the splendid deeds of the nation’s heroes, yet retain a most tenacious recollection of the names of the hamlets which their own humble ancestors inhabited, and near to which their fathers were interred.

Nineteen-twentieths of the vocabulary of any people lives only in the literature and the speech of the cultured classes. But the remainder—the twentieth part—has a robust life in the daily usage of the sons of toil; and this limited portion of the national speech never fails to include the names of those objects which are the most familiar and the most beloved. A few score of “household words” have thus been retained as the common inheritance of the whole of the Indo-European nations; and the same causes have secured the local preservation of place-names.

These appellations, which have thus been floated forward from age to age, have often—or they had at first—a *descriptive import*; they tell us something of the physical features of the land. Where the face

Household words.—The names of the numerals, of father, mother, and brother, of the parts of the body, of two or three of the commoner metals, tools, cereals, and domesticated animals, such as the cat, the mouse, and the goose, as well as the names of the plough, of grist, of fire, of the house, and some of the personal pronouns, come within this category.

Indo-European nations.—The nations of Europe, with the exception of the Turks, the Magyars, the Finns, and the Basques; and the inhabitants of Armenia, Persia, Afghanistan, and Northern Hindustan.—B. S. S.

of nature has undergone extensive changes—where there were formerly, it may be, forests that have been cleared, marshes that have been drained, coast-lines that have advanced seaward, rivers that have extended their deltas or found new channels, estuaries that have been converted into alluvial soil, lakes that have been silted up, islands that have become gentle inland slopes surrounded by waving corn-flats—in all such cases, place-names come into use as a record of a class of events as to which, for the most part, written history is silent.

But there are many names which conjoin historical and physical information. Thus, when we learn that the highest summit in the Isle of Man is called *Snaefell*, “snow-hill,” we recognize at once the descriptive character of the name. But when we discover that the name *Snaefell* is a true Norse word, and that it serves, moreover, for the name of a mountain in Norway, and of another in Iceland, we find ourselves in presence of the historical fact that the Isle of Man was for centuries a dependency of the Scandinavian Crown—having been conquered and colonized by the Norwegian Vikings, who also peopled Iceland.

But we sometimes derive historical information in a still more explicit form from place-names. They often preserve the memory of historic sites, and even enable us to assign approximate dates to certain memorable events. Thus there is a meadow near Stamford Bridge which still goes by the name of *Battle Flats*. For eight centuries this name has kept in its tenacious grasp the memory of the precise locality of the famous territorial concession which Harald, son of Godwine, made to Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, “seven feet of English ground, or as much more as he

Stamford Bridge.—The bridge itself was long known as Battle Bridge.

The famous territorial concession.—Recorded in the Saga of Harald Hardrada, *Heimskringla*.

may be taller than other men." And at the other extremity of the kingdom the name of the town of *Battle*, in Sussex, is the epitaph which marks the spot where, in less than a month, the Saxon king lost his kingdom and his life.

The names of Virginia, of the Carolinas, and of Georgia give us the dates of the first foundation of England's colonial empire, and of some of the chief successive stages in its progress. The word *London-derry* speaks to us of the resettlement of the desolated city of Derry by the London guilds ; while the names *King's County* and *Queen's County*, *Philipstown*, and *Maryborough*, commemorate the fact that it was in the days of King Philip and Queen Mary that the O'Mores were exterminated, and two new counties added to the English Pale.

There are materials of yet another class which may be collected from the study of ancient names. From them we may decipher facts that have a bearing on the history of ancient civilization. With regard, for example, to Saxon England, we may from local names draw many inferences as to the amount of cultivated land, the state of agriculture, the progress of the arts of construction, and even as to the density of the population and its relative distribution. In the same records we may discover vestiges of various local franchises and privileges, and may investigate certain social differences which must have characterized the districts settled respectively by the Saxons and the Danes. And we may collect vestiges of the heathenism of our forefathers and illustrate the process by which it was gradually effaced by the efforts of Christian teachers.

We thus perceive how many branches of scientific, historical, and archæological research are capable of being elucidated by the study of place-names.

Yet there are few subjects, perhaps, in which such numerous dangers beset the inquirer. The patent

blunders, and the absurdly fanciful explanations of etymologists have become a by-word. It may be well, therefore, to clear the way for a scientific treatment of the subject by an examination of some of these sources of error, and by the suggestion of a few obvious rules which should be constantly kept in view by those who attempt the investigation of the meaning of ancient names.

(1) Place-names are in no case arbitrary sounds. They are always ancient *words*, or fragments of ancient words—each of them constituting the earliest chapter in the local history of the *places* to which they severally refer.

(2) It need hardly be said that in endeavouring to detect the meaning of a place-name the first requisite is to discover the language from which the name has been derived. The choice will mostly lie within narrow limits—geographical and historical considerations generally confining our choice to the three or four languages which may have been vernacular in the region to which the name belongs. No interpretation of a name can be admitted, however seemingly appropriate, until we have first satisfied ourselves of the historical possibility, not to say probability, of the proposed etymology. For example, *Lambeth* is a Saxon name, meaning the lambs' hithe, or place where lambs were disembarked. We must not, as a *Saturday Reviewer* has amusingly observed, plume ourselves on the discovery that *lama* is a Mongolian term for a chief priest, and *beth* a Semitic word for a house, and thus interpret the name of the place where the Archbishop of Canterbury lives as "the house of the chief priest."

(3) In the next place the earliest documentary form of the name must be ascertained ; if no early form of the name can be discovered, we must, guided by the analogy of similar names, endeavour to ascertain it by conjecture.

(4) This having been done, it remains to interpret the name which has been thus recovered or reconstructed. To do this with success requires a knowledge of the ancient grammatical structure and the laws of composition which prevailed in the language in which the name is significant—the relative position, for instance, of adjective and noun, and the usage of prepositions. Great aid will be derived from the analogy of other names in the same neighbourhood. A sort of epidemic seems to have prevailed in the nomenclature of certain districts. There is hardly a single English county, or French province, or German principality, which does not possess its characteristic clusters of names—all constructed on the same type. The key that will unlock one of these names will probably also unlock the rest of those in the same group.

(5) Having thus arrived at a probable interpretation of the name in question, we must proceed to test the result. If the name be topographic or descriptive, we must ascertain if it conforms to the physical features of the spot ; if, on the other hand, the name be historic in its character, we must satisfy ourselves as to the historic possibility of its bestowal.

This scientific investigation of names is not, indeed, always possible. In the case of the Old World, the simple-minded children of semi-barbarous times have unconsciously conformed to the natural laws which regulate the bestowal of names. The names of the Old World may be systematized—they describe graphically the physical features of the country or the circumstances of the settlers.

But in the New World, settled, not by savages but by civilized men, a large proportion of the names are thoroughly barbarous in character. We find the map

Characteristic clusters of names.—The local names invented by our popular novelists frequently set all etymological propriety at defiance. We have all sorts of impossible compounds ; we have *thorpes*, *holms*, and *thwaites* in Wessex, Cornish names in Wales, and Kentish forms in the Midland counties.

of the United States thickly bespattered with an incongruous medley of names—for the most part utterly inappropriate, and fulfilling very insufficiently the chief purposes which names are intended to fulfil. In every State of the Union we find repeated, again and again, such unmeaning names as Thebes, Cairo, Memphis, Troy, Rome, Athens, Utica, Big Bethel, and the like. What a poverty of the inventive faculty is evinced by these endless repetitions, not to speak of the intolerable impertinence displayed by those who thus ruthlessly wrench the grand historic names from the map of the Old World, and apply them by the score, without the least shadow of congruity, to collections of log huts in some Western forest.

The names given by the trappers and pioneers of the Far West are, for the most part, far less objectionable—for example, Blue Ridge, Pine Bluff, Red River, Otter Creek. Henpeck City and Louse Village, both in California, are, to say the least, very expressive, and the town of Why Not, in Mississippi, seems to have been the invention of some settler of doubtful mind. Such names as Louisiana, Columbia, Pittsburg, Charleston, New York, Albany, Baltimore, Washington, Raleigh, Franklin, or Jefferson, have a historical significance and appropriateness which incline us to excuse the confusion arising from the frequency with which some of them have been bestowed. Much also may be said in favour of names like Boston, Plymouth, and Portsmouth, whereby the colonists have striven to reproduce, in a land of exile, the very names of the beloved spots which they had left. But the scores of Dresdens, Troys, and Carthages are utterly indefensible; they betray quite as much poverty of invention as Twenty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, or No. 10 Island, while they do not possess the practical advantages of the numerical system of nomenclature, and must be a source of unending perplexity in the post-office, the booking-office, and the schoolroom.

CHAPTER II

THE NAMES OF NATIONS

THE names borne by nations and countries are naturally of prime importance in all ethnological investigations. They are not lightly changed, they are often cherished for ages as a most precious patrimony, and therefore they stretch back far into the dim past, thus affording a clue which may enable us to discover the obscure beginnings of separate national existence. But, unfortunately, few departments of etymology are beset with more difficulties, or are subject to greater uncertainties. Some of those ethnic names which have gained a wide application had at first a very restricted meaning; others may have arisen from special local circumstances, of which we can have only a conjectural or accidental knowledge; others again may be due to causes which, if history be silent, the utmost etymological ingenuity is powerless to recover. It is only here and there, as in the case of the United States, Liberia, Ecuador, the Banda Oriental, or the Argentine Republic, that we find countries bearing names which have originated within the historic era, and the meaning of which is obvious. But the greater number of ethnic names are of great antiquity, and their elucidation has often to be sought in languages with which we possess only a fragmentary acquaintance. Frequently, indeed, it is very difficult—sometimes impossible—to discover even the language from which any given ethnic name has been derived.

It is not needful to travel far for an illustration of the mode in which this difficulty presents itself—the name of our own country will supply us with an instance. The British people, the inhabitants of Great Britain, are, we know, mainly of Teutonic blood, and they speak one of the Teutonic languages. None of these, however, affords any assistance in the explanation of the name. We conclude, therefore, that the Teutonic colonists must have adopted an ethnic appellation belonging to the former inhabitants of the country. But the Celtic aborigines do not seem to have called themselves by the name of Britons, nor can any complete and satisfactory explanation of the name be discovered in any of the Celtic dialects. We turn next to the classic languages, for we find, if we trace the literary history of the name, that its earliest occurrence is in the pages of Greek, and afterwards of Latin writers. The word, however, is utterly foreign both to the Greek and to the Latin speech. Finally, having vainly searched through all the languages spoken by the diverse races which from time to time have found a home upon these shores—having exhausted all the resources of Indo-European philology without the discovery of any available Aryan root—we turn in despair to the one remaining ancient language of Western Europe. We then discover how great is the real historical significance of our inquiry, for the result shows that the first chapter of the history of our island is in reality written in its name—we find that this name is derived from that family of languages of which the Lapp and the Basque are the sole living representatives; and hence we reasonably infer that the earliest knowledge of the island which was possessed by any of the civilized inhabitants of Europe must have been derived from the Iberic mariners of Spain, who either in their own ships, or in those of their Punic masters, coasted along to Brittany, and thence

crossed to Britain at some dim prehistoric period. The name *Br-itan-ia* contains, it would seem, the Euskarian suffix *-etan*, which is used to signify a district or country. We find this suffix in the names of many of the districts known to, or occupied by, the Iberic race. It occurs in *Aqu-itan-ia*, or Aquitaine, in *Lus-itan-ia*, the ancient name of Portugal, in *Maur-etan-ia*, the "country of the Moors," as well as in the names of very many of the tribes of ancient Spain, such as the *Cerr-etan-i*, *Aus-etan-i*, *Lal-etan-i*, *Cos-etan-i*, *Vesc-etan-i*, *Lac-etan-i*, *Carp-etan-i*, *Or-etan-i*, *Bast-itan-i*, *Turd-etan-i*, *Suess-etan-i*, *Ed-etan-i*, and others.

This illustration not only indicates the value of the results which may accrue from the investigation of ethnic names, but it will also serve to show how difficult it may often be to determine even the language from which the explanation must be sought.

In attempting to lay down general principles to guide us in our investigations, we have in the first place to deal with the remarkable phenomenon—an instance of which has just presented itself—that the greater number of ethnic names are only to be explained from languages which are not spoken by the people to whom the name applies. Most nations have, in fact, two, or even a greater number, of appellations. One name, by which the nation calls itself, is used only within the limits of the country itself; the other, or cosmopolitan name, is that by which it is known to neighbouring tribes.

Thus the people of England call themselves the English, while the Welsh, the Bretons, the Gaels of Scotland, the Irish, and the Manxmen respectively, call us *Seison*, *Saoz*, *Sasanach*, and *Sagsonach*. The natives of Wales do not call themselves the Welsh,

Britain.—Canon Taylor's explanation has not been refuted, but the New English Dictionary does not trace the word farther than Old Celtic *Britto*, "an inhabitant of Britain."—B. S. S.

but the Cymry. The people to the east of the Rhine call themselves *Deutsche*, the French call them *Allemands*, we call them Germans, the Slavonians call them *Niemiec*, the Magyars call them *Schwabe*, the Finns call them *Saksalainen*, the Gipsies call them *Ssasso*. The people whom we call the Dutch call themselves *Nederlanders*, while the Germans call them *Hollanders*. The Lapps call themselves *Sabme*, the Finns call themselves *Quains*. Those whom we call Bohemians call themselves *Czechs*. The Germans call the Slavonians *Wends*, but no Slavonian knows himself by this name.

The origin of these double names is often to be explained by means of a very simple consideration. Among kindred tribes, in a rude state of civilization, the conception of national unity is of late growth. But it would be natural for all those who were able to make themselves mutually intelligible to call themselves collectively "the Speakers," or "the People," while they would call those neighbouring races, whose language they could not understand, by some word meaning in their own language "the Jabberers," or "the Strangers."

A very large number of ethnic names can be thus explained.

The Slavonians call themselves either *Slowjane*, "the Intelligible Men," or else *Srb*, which means "Kinsmen," while the Germans call them *Wends*, which means "Wanderers," or "Strangers." All the Slavonic nations call the Germans *Niemiec*, "the Dumb Men." The earliest name by which the Germans designated themselves seems to have been *Tungri*, "those who have tongues," "the Speakers." This name was succeeded by the term *Deutsche*, "the People," "the Nation," a name which still holds its

Deutsche.—Dutch. It seems to have been only in the seventeenth century that the application of the word Dutch was restricted to the Low Germans.

ground. We have borrowed this national appellation of the Germans, but, curiously enough, we have limited its use to that portion of the Teutonic race on which the Germans themselves have bestowed another name.

But while the Germans call themselves "the People," the name given to them by the French means "the Foreigners." The French word *Allemand* is modernized from the name of the Alemanni, the ancient frontier tribe between Germania and Gaul. The Alemanni seem to have been a mixed race—partly Celtic, partly Teutonic, in blood. The name is itself Teutonic, and probably means "Other Men," or "Foreigners," and thus, curiously enough, the French name for the whole German people has been derived from a tribe whose very name indicates that its claims to Teutonic blood were disowned by the rest of the German tribes.

The English name for the same nation has been adopted from the Latin term, *Germania*. It must have been from the Celts of Gaul that the Romans obtained this word, which seems foreign to all the Teutonic languages. The etymology has been fiercely battled over; the most reasonable derivation is, perhaps, from the Gaelic *gairmean*, "one who cries out," and the name either alludes to the fierce war-cry of the Teutonic hordes, or more probably it expresses the wonder with which the Celts of Gaul listened to the unintelligible clash of the harsh German gutturals.

Few ethnic names are more interesting than that of the Welsh. The root appears in German, in the form *wal*, which means anything that is "foreign" or "strange." A walnut is the "foreign" nut, and in German a turkey is called *Wälsche Hahn*, the "foreign fowl," and a French bean is *Wälsche Bohne*, the "foreign bean." All nations of Teutonic blood have called the bordering tribes by the name of *Wälsche*—that is, Welshmen, or "foreigners." We trace this name around the whole circuit of the region of Teu-

tonic occupancy. *Wälschland* is the German name of Italy. The Bernese Oberlander calls the French-speaking district to the south of him by the name of Canton *Wallis*, or Wales. *Wallenstadt* and the *Walensee* are on the frontier of the Romansch district of the *Churwalchen*, or men of the Grisons. The Slaves and Germans called the Bulgarians *Wlochi* or *Wolochi*, and the district which they occupied *Wallachia*; and the Celts of Flanders, and of the Isle of *Walcheren*, were called *Walloons* by their Teutonic neighbours. North-western France is called *Valland* in the Sagas, and in the Saxon Chronicle *Wealand* denotes the Celtic district of Armorica. The Anglo-Saxons called their Celtic neighbours the *Welsh*, and the country by the name of *Wales*. *Cornwall* was formerly written *Cornwales*, the country inhabited by the Welsh of the Horn. The chroniclers uniformly speak of North Wales and *Cornwales*. In the charters of the Scoto-Saxon kings the Celtic Picts of Strathclyde are called *Walenses*.

Entangled with this root *wal* we have the root *gal*. The Teutonic *w* and the Romance *g* are convertible letters. Thus the French Gualtier and Guillaume are the same as the English Walter and William. So also *guerre* and war, *garde* and ward, *guise* and wise, *guile* and wile, *gaufre* and wafer, *garenne* and warren, *guarantee* and warranty, are severally the French and the English forms of the same words. By a similar change the root *wal* is transformed to *gal*. The Prince of Wales is called in French "le prince de Galles," and Calais was anciently written indifferently *Galeys* or *Waleys*.

Gal may also be an independent Celtic root of uncertain origin, entirely unconnected with the Teutonic *wal*; for, while the Welsh of Wales or Italy never called themselves *Gal*, this word appears to have been used as a national appellation by both *Gaels* and *Gauls*. *Galway*, *Donegal*, and *Galloway* are all Celtic districts, and *Goello* is one of the most thoroughly

Celtic portions of Brittany. The inhabitants of *Gallicia* and *Portugal* possess more Celtic blood than those who inhabit any other portion of the Peninsula. A Celtic horde in the third century before Christ pillaged Rome and Delphi, and finally, crossing into, settled in and gave a name to that district of *Galatia*, whose inhabitants, even in the time of St. Paul, retained so many characteristic features of their Celtic origin.

In languages which belong to the Teutonic branch of the Aryan stock we find the root *ware*, "inhabitants." Burgh-*ers* are those who inhabit towns, and a skipper is one who lives in a ship, as may be seen by tracing the words back to the Anglo-Saxon *burgware*, "citizens," and the Old Norse *skipveri*, a "sailor." The word *ware* enters into the names of a great number of German tribes. It is Latinized into the forms *uari*, *oari*, *bari*, and *gari*. Among the peoples of Central Europe are found the Ing-*uari*-i, the Rip-*uari*-i, the Chas-*uari*-i, the Chatt-*uari*-i, the Att-*uari*-i, the Angri-*uari*-i, and the Ansi-*bari*-i. The name of the Boi-*oari*-i is preserved in the modern name of Ba-*vari*-a, the land of the Boii. The Bul-*gari*-ans were the men from the Bolg, or Volga, on the banks of which river there is another, or Great Bulgaria. King Alfred speaks of the Moravians under the name Mar-*varo*, the dwellers on the River Marus or Morava. Hun-*gari*-a, or Hungary, is the land formerly peopled by the Huns; and the name survives, though the Huns have been long dispossessed by Magyars and Slavonians. The men of Kent were the Cant-*ware*; and though this term is obsolete, it survives in the name of their chief town, Cant-*wara*-byrig, or Cant-*er*-bury, "the burgh of the men of Kent," while the ordinary signature of the primate, Cant-*uar*, exhibits the Saxon root *ware* in a prominent form. Car-is-brook, in the Isle of Wight, is a name closely analogous to Canterbury. Asser writes the word Gwiti-*gara*-burg, "the burgh of the men of Wight." It will easily be seen how the omission of the first part of the

name and the corruption of the last part have reduced it to its present form.

Another of these widely diffused roots is *saetan*, "set-tlers or inhabitants," and *saete* or *selna*, the "seat or place inhabited." Compare the verbs *sit*, German *sitzen*, and Latin *sedere*.

Al-sat-ia, *Alsace*, or *Elsass*, is the "other seat," the abode of the German settlers west of the Rhine, a district where the names of places are still purely German. *Holstein* is a corruption of the dative case of *Holt-sati*, the "forest abode." From the same root we get *Somer-set* and *Dor-set*. It would appear that the *t* in *Wil-t-shire* is also due to this root, since the men of Wiltshire are called in the Saxon Chronicle *Wilsaetan*, just as the men of Somerset and Dorset are called *Sumorsaetan* and *Dornsaetan*. We have also *Pecsaetan* (men of the Peak, Derbyshire), *Scrobsaetan* (the men of Shropshire), *Cilternsaetan* (the men of the Chilterns), and *Wocensaetan* (the people of the Wrekin or hill country of Exmoor).

Conquering tribes, numerically insignificant when compared with the other elements of the population, have not unfrequently bestowed their names upon extensive regions. *England*, for instance, takes its name from the Angles, who only colonized a small portion of the country. In the case of *Scotland*, we may believe that the Angles, the Norwegians, and the Cymric Celts severally constituted a larger element in the population than the Scots, yet this conquering Irish sept, which appears to have actually colonized only a portion of Argyll, has succeeded in bestowing its name upon the whole country. *France* takes its name from the Franks, a small German tribe which effected a very imperfect colonization of a portion of Central France; the whole of Picardy, Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Languedoc, Guienne, and Gascony being excluded from their influence. Even so late as the time of Philippe Auguste (1180-1223), the

term France did not comprehend either Aquitaine or Languedoc. Several of the old French provinces—*Burgundy*, *Normandy*, *Franche Comté*, and the *Isle of France*—preserve the names of the German tribes which conquered them. The eastern division of the Frank nation has left its name in the Bavarian province of *Franken*, or Franconia, as we call it. We find the names of the Saxons in *Saxony*; of the Lombards in *Lombardy*; of the Huns in *Hungary*; and of the Jutes in *Jutland*.

The world-famous name of imperial Rome has been retained by various insignificant fragments of the Roman Empire. The Wallachians, the descendants of the Roman colonists on the Danube, proudly call themselves *Romani*, and their country *Romania*. The language of modern Greece is called the *Romaic*; that of Southern France is the *Romance*; and that of the Rhaetian Alps the *Romansch*.

Conversely the name of a city has often become attached to the surrounding region. The *Roman Empire* must ever remain the chief instance of such an extension of meaning. This has also been the case with the state of *New York*, with *Berne*, *Zürich*, and others of the Swiss cantons, with several German states, such as *Hanover*, *Baden*, *Brunswick*, and *Mecklenburg*, and with a large number of the English counties, as *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, and *Salop*.

A few countries have taken their names from some ruler of renown. *Lodomiria*, which is the English form of the Slavonic *Vlodomierz*, is so called from St. Vladimir, the first Christian Tsar. The two Lothairs, the son and the grandson of Louis le Debonnaire, received, as their share of the Carolingian inheritance, a kingdom which comprised Switzerland, Alsace, *Franche Comté*, Luxembourg, Hainault, Juliers, Liége, Cologne, Trèves, the Netherlands, Oldenburg, and Friesland. This territory went by the name of the *Regnum Lotharii*, *Lotharingia*, or *Lothier-regne*;

but by the incapacity or misfortune of its rulers the outlying provinces were gradually lost, so that in the course of centuries the ample "realm of Lothair" has dwindled down into the contracted limits of the modern province of *Lorraine*.

Another class of names of countries is derived from their geographical position. Such are *Ecuador*, the republic under the Equator, and *Piedmont*, the land at the foot of the great mountain chain of Europe. Names of this class very frequently enable us to discover the relative position of the nation by which the name has been bestowed. Thus *Sutherland*, which occupies almost the extreme northern extremity of our island, must evidently have obtained its name from a people inhabiting regions still farther to the north—the Norwegian settlers in Orkney.

A few names of races are descriptive of personal appearance or physical characteristics. We may compare the name of the *Du-gall* and *Fin-gall*, the "black" and "white" strangers from Scandinavia who plundered the coasts of Scotland, with that of the "Pale faces," who have encroached on the hunting-grounds of the "Red men" of North America, and of the "Blacks" of the Australian continent.

With regard to the *Saxons*, it would seem that the name did not refer to any particular tribe, but was the designation of a military confederation composed of adventurers from various Low German peoples, who were all distinguished by their use of the *seax*, a short, knife-like sword. It has also been supposed that the Franks were distinguished by the use of the *franca*, a kind of javelin, and the name of the Angles has been derived from *angol*, a hook.

CHAPTER III

THE ANGLO-SAXONS

ENGLAND is pre-eminently the land of hedges and enclosures. On a visit to the Continent almost the first thing the tourist notices is the absence of the hedgerows of England. The fields—nay, even the farms—are bounded only by a furrow. The bare shoulders of the hills offend an eye familiar with the picturesque wooded sky-line of English landscape, the rectangular strips of cultivation are intolerable, and the interminable monotony of the plains, varied only by the straight rows of formal poplars which stretch for miles and miles by the side of the *chaussée*, is inexpressibly wearisome to those who have been accustomed to quaint, irregular crofts, and tall, straggling hedgerows, twined with clematis and honeysuckle—

“Little lines of sportive wood run wild,”

overshadowed here and there by gnarled oaks and giant elms.

And if we compare the place-names in England with those on the Continent, we shall find that for more than a thousand years England has been distinctively and pre-eminently the land of enclosures. The suffixes

Suffixes.—The overwhelming number of surnames derived from these local suffixes is witnessed by the saw preserved by Verstegan:—

“In Foord, in Ham, in Ley, in Tun,
The most of English surnames run.”

which occur most frequently in Anglo-Saxon names denote an enclosure of some kind—something hedged, walled in, or protected. An examination of these names shows us that the love of privacy, and the seclusiveness of character which is so often laid to the charge of Englishmen, prevailed in full force among the races which imposed names upon our English villages. Those universally recurring terminations *-ton*, *-ham*, *-worth*, *-stoke*, *-fold*, *-garth*, *-park*, *-burgh*, *-bury*, *-borough*, *-borrow*, all convey the notion of enclosure or protection. The prevalence of these suffixes in English names proves also how intensely the nation was imbued with the principle of the sacred nature of property, and how eager every man was to possess some spot which he could call his own and guard from the intrusion of every other man. Even among those portions of the Teutonic race which remained on the Continent we do not find that this idea of private right has been manifested in place-names to the same extent as in England. The feeling seems, indeed, to have been more or less enchorial, for we find strong indications of it even in the pure Celtic names of Britain. Probably more than one half of the Celtic names in Wales and Ireland contain the roots *llan*, *kil*, or *bally*, all of which originally denoted an enclosure of some kind. The Teutonic suffixes which do not denote enclosures, such as *-gau*, *-dorf*, *-leben*, *-hausen*, *-stadt*, and *-stein*, all so numerous in Germany, are not reproduced in England to anything like the same extent as on the Continent. It would seem, therefore, that the love of enclosure is due more or less to the Celts who were gradually absorbed among the Saxon colonists.

The suffix *-ton* constitutes a sort of test word by which we are enabled to discriminate the Anglo-Saxon settlements. It is the most common termination of English place-names; and although it is a true Teutonic word, yet there is scarcely a single instance of its

occurrence throughout the whole of Germany. It appears in two small Anglo-Saxon settlements on the French coast, and it is found not infrequently in Sweden. In modern German we find the word *Zaun*, a hedge, and in Anglo-Saxon we have the verb *tynan*, to hedge. Hence a *tun*, or *ton*, was a place surrounded by a hedge, or rudely fortified by a palisade. Originally it meant only a single croft, homestead, or farm, and the word retained this restricted meaning in the time of Wicliffe (died 1384). He translates Matt. xxii. 5, "But thei dispiseden, and wenten forth, oon into his *toun*, another to his marchaundise." This usage is retained in Scotland, where a solitary farmstead still goes by the name of the *toun*; and in Iceland, where the homestead, with its girding wall, is called a *tun*. In many parts of England the rickyard is called the *barton*—that is, the enclosure for the *beare*, or *barley* crop. There are lone farmhouses in Kent called *Shootington*, *Wingleton*, *Godington*, and *Appleton*. But in most cases the isolated *ton* became the nucleus of a village, and the village grew into a *town*, and, last stage of all, the word *town* has come to denote, not the one small croft enclosed from the forest by the Saxon settler, but the dwelling-place of a vast population, twice as great as that which the whole of Saxon England could boast.

The Anglo-Saxon *yard*, and the Norse equivalent *garth*,

Tynan.—The phrase "hedging and tining," for hedging and ditching, was current two hundred years ago.

"In the additions made to the Saxon Chronicle at Canterbury we are told that when King Ida made Bamborough his chief residence it was first 'be-tyned' or 'enclosed' by him with a hedge and afterwards with a wall" (A. Anscombe, *Sussex Place-names in Domesday Book ending in -inton*).—B. S. S.

Barton.—In Iceland the *baertun*. Villages in England called Barton must have originally been only outlying rickyards. (In Anglo-Saxon a garden is a *wyrt-tun*—an enclosure for worts or herbs.—B. S. S.)

Yard—*garth*.—The New English Dictionary considers that the connection between *yard* and *gird* has not been fully established.—B. S. S.

contain nearly the same idea as *ton*. Both denote some place *girded* round, or guarded.

The same may be said respecting *-stoke*, another common suffix, which we find in *Basingstoke* and *Alverstoke*. A *stoke* is a place *stock*-aded, surrounded with *stocks* or piles.

Similarly, the Anglo-Saxon *weorth* and *weorthig*, which appear in modern English names in the form of *-worth* and *-worthy*, bear a meaning nearly the same as that of *ton* or *garth*. They denote a place *warded* or protected. It was probably an enclosed homestead for the churls, subordinate to the *tun*. We find this suffix in the names of *Bosworth*, *Tamworth*, *Kenilworth*, *Walworth*, *Wandsworth*, and many other places.

A *haigh*, or *hay*, is a place surrounded by a hedge, and appears to have been usually an enclosure for the purposes of the chase. We find it in *Rothwell Haigh*, near Leeds; *Haye Park*, at Knaresborough; and *Horsehay*, near Colebrookdale.

Related to the Anglo-Saxon verb *beorgan*, and the German *bergen*, to shelter or hide, are the suffixes *-bury*, *-borough*, *-burgh*, and *-barrow*. Sometimes these words denote the funeral mound which gave shelter to the remains of the dead, but more frequently they mean the walled enclosure which afforded refuge to the living. Since such walled places were often on the

Worth.—Canon Taylor considers it is derived from Anglo-Saxon *warian*, to defend, but modern authorities are not fully agreed as to the connection between the two words.—B. S. S.

Hay.—The Hague (correctly Gravenhage, the count's hedge) was originally a hunting-seat of the Orange princes. Compare the Dutch *haag*, an enclosure; the Old High German *hag*, a town; the German *hagen*, to hedge; the French *haie*, a hedge; and the English *haw*-thorn, or hedge-thorn.

For the purposes of the chase.—Compare *Park*, from O. Fr. *parc*, with a similar meaning.—B. S. S.

Bury.—Compare the phrases to *burrow* in the earth and to *bury*—that is, to hide in the earth.

Examples of these suffixes are: *Inglebarrow*, *Jedburgh*, *Peterborough*, *Scarborough*, *Marlborough*.

crests of hills, the word came to mean a hill fortress, corresponding to the Celtic *dun*. In Anglo-Saxon a distinction was made between *beorh*, which answers to the German *berg*, a hill, and *buruh*, which is the equivalent of the German *burg*, a town. This distinctive usage is lost in modern English. The word *barrow*, however, is generally confined to funeral mounds.

The suffix *-ham*, which is very frequent in English names, appears in two forms in Anglo-Saxon documents. One of these, *hamm* or *homm*, signifies an enclosure, that which hems in—a meaning not very different from that of *ton* or *worth*. These words express the feeling of reverence for private right, but *hām* involves a notion more mystical, more holy. It expresses the sanctity of the family bond ; it is the *home*, the one secret (*geheim*) and sacred place. This word, as well as the feeling of which it is the symbol, was brought across the ocean by the Teutonic colonists, and it is the sign of the most precious of all the gifts for which we thank them. It may indeed be said, without exaggeration, that the universal prevalence throughout England of names containing this word *home* gives us the clue to the real strength of the national character of the Anglo-Saxons. It has been well observed that it was this supreme reverence for the sanctities of domestic life which gave to the Teutonic nations the power of breathing a new life into the dead bones of Roman civilization.

There remains to be considered the syllable *-ing*, which occurs in the names of a multitude of English villages and hamlets, often as a simple suffix, as in the case of *Barking*, *Brading*, *Dorking*, *Hastings*, *Kettering*, or *Woking* ; but more frequently we find that it forms the medial syllable of the name, as in the case of

Hām.—Compare the German *heim*, home, which enters so largely into the names of Southern Germany. What a world of inner difference there is between the English word *home* and the French phrase *chez nous*.

Buckingham, Birmingham, Kensington, Islington, Haddington, or Wellington.

This syllable *-ing* was, firstly, the usual Anglo-Saxon patronymic. Thus we read in the Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 547),—

Ida waes Eopping—Ida was Eoppa's son.

Eoppa waes Esing—Eoppa was Esa's son.

Esa waes Inguing—Esa was Ingwy's son.

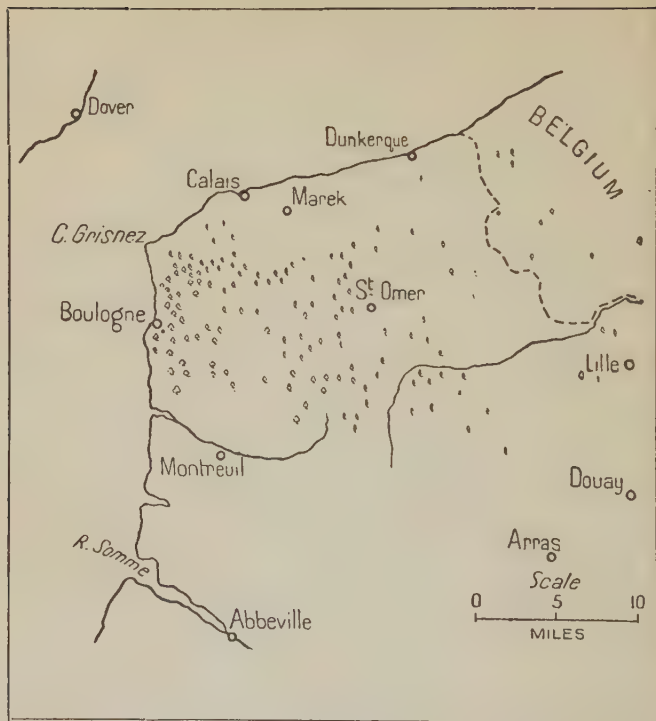
Ingui, Angenwiting—Ingwy, Angenwit's son.

In fact, the suffix *-ing* in the names of persons had very much the same significance as the prefix *Mac* in Scotland, *O'* in Ireland, *Ap* in Wales, or *Beni* among the Arabs.

But “ unless the evidence for the *-ing* goes back to Anglo-Saxon times, we can never be sure that we have before us a true patronymic ” (J. B. Johnston, *Place-names of England and Wales*). It may be the corruption of a syllable such as *-en*, whose true form is preserved only in the earliest records. In certain cases it has a topographic rather than a personal meaning. Thus in the Chronicle and the Charters mention is made of the *Centings*, or men of Kent, the *Brytfordings*, or men of Bradford, and the *Bromleagings*, or men of Bromley. Occasionally, as at Erringham in Sussex, it denotes a stream. *Erringham* = “ the homestead by the earthy river ” (Roberts, *Place-names of Sussex*).*

In the old French provinces of Picardy and Artois there is a small well-defined district, about the size of Middlesex, lying between Calais, Boulogne, and St. Omer, and fronting the English coast, in which the name of almost every village and hamlet is of the pure Anglo-Saxon type ; and not only so, but the names are, most of them, identically the same with village-names to be found in England. To exhibit graphically the distribution of these Saxon villages the accompany-

* For other Anglo-Saxon suffixes, see the lists at the end of the book.



SAXON NAMES
IN PICARDY AND ARTOIS

ing sketch-map has been constructed. Each dot represents the position of one of the Saxon names.

Thus we have in the

French District.	Corresponding English Names.
Warhem .	Warham, Norfolk.
Rattekot .	Radcot, Oxon.
Le Wast .	Wast, Gloucester, Northumberland.
Frethun .	Freton, Norfolk.
Ham . .	Ham, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Somerset.
Werwick .	Warwick, Warwick, Cumberland.
Sangatte .	Sandgate, Kent.
Inghem .	Ingham, Lincoln, Norfolk, Mids.
Oye . .	Eye, Suffolk, Hereford, Northampton, Oxon.

We have also such familiar English forms as *Graywick*, the River *Slack*, *Bruquedal*, *Vendal*, *Salperwick*, *Staple*, *Roqueton*, *Hazelbrouck*. Twenty-two of the names have the characteristic suffix *-ton*, which is scarcely to be found elsewhere upon the Continent, and upwards of one hundred end in *-ham*, *-hem*, or *-hen*. There are also more than one hundred ending in *-ing*.

The question now arises whether the Saxons, as they coasted along from the mouths of the Rhine, made the Boulogne colony a sort of halting-place or stepping-stone on their way to England, or whether the French settlement was effected by men belonging to families which had already established themselves in this island.

In favour of the latter view we may adduce the entire absence of Saxon names from that part of the coast which lies to the north-east of Cape Grisnez. Why should the intending settlers have passed along this stretch of coast and have left it entirely untouched? The map shows conclusively that the colonists did not arrive from the east but from the west—the Saxon names radiate, so to speak, from that part of the coast which fronts England. And the names are arranged exactly as they would have been

if the invaders had set sail from Hythe for the cliffs on the horizon. The district about St. Omer was evidently colonized by men who landed not in the neighbourhood of Dunkerque, but in the neighbourhood of Boulogne.

On the other hand, it may be said that these names mark the position of the "*Litus Saxonicum in Belgica Secunda*"—the coast settlement of the Saxons in Flanders—which is mentioned in the *Notitia Imperii*. This *Litus Saxonicum* existed as early as the third century, and therefore, it may be urged, its foundation must have been long anterior in date to the Saxon colonization of Britain, which, according to the chroniclers, commenced in the fifth century, with the arrival of Hengist and Horsa. Eutropius informs us that the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian appointed Carausius, "*apud Bononiam*" (Boulogne), to protect the Flemish coast and the adjoining sea, "*quod Saxones infestabant.*" Carausius was a Menapiian—that is, a native of the islands near the mouth of the Rhine. He was probably one of those pirates whose incursions he was appointed to suppress. Carausius, it would seem, entered into a compact with his Saxon kinsmen, and promoted their settlement, as subsidized naval colonists, in the neighbourhood of his fortress at Boulogne.

It may be said, in reply, that the date ordinarily assigned for the commencement of the Saxon colonization of Britain is too late by at least a couple of centuries. Even in the time of Agricola the Saxon piracy had begun. In the south-east of England a Saxon immigration seems to have been going on in silence during the period of the Roman rule. Without supposing, as some inquirers have done, that the Belgae, whom Caesar found in Britain, were Low Germans in blood and speech, we may suppose that, after the extermination of the Iceni, the desolated lands of Eastern Britain were occupied by German colonists.

In Essex and Suffolk there is a smaller proportion of Celtic names than in any other district of the island, and this would indicate that the Germanization of those counties is of very ancient date. Gildas, Nennius, and Bede, among all their lamentations over the "destruction of Britain" by the Jutish and Saxon invaders, are strangely silent as to any settlements on the eastern coast, where, from geographical considerations, we might have expected that the first brunt of invasion would be felt. While we can trace the progress of the Saxons in the western and central districts of England, with respect to the east both the British bards and the Saxon chroniclers are dumb. They tell us of no conquests, no defeats. Descents had, however, been made, for we learn from Ammianus Marcellinus that, nearly a century before the date assigned by Bede for the landing of Hengist and Horsa, London was taken by Saxon invaders, who slew the Duke of Britain and the Count of the Saxon shore.

This name alone might suffice to set the question at rest. Even before the time of Constantine there was in England as well as in Flanders a *Litus Saxonicum*, or Saxon coast settlement, which extended from Brancaster in Norfolk as far as Shoreham in Sussex.

There seems, therefore, to be good ground for assigning for the commencement of the Saxon settlements in Britain a date anterior to the time of Carausius (A.D. 287), and we may believe that the Saxon settlement in Flanders may be partly due to the energetic measures by which he compelled or induced the Saxon pirates, who were establishing themselves on the British coast, to seek a new home beyond the Channel.*

* Modern authorities are still uncertain as to the earliest date of Saxon settlements in Britain, and J. R. Green has definitely pronounced against Canon Taylor's theory.—B. S. S.

CHAPTER IV

THE NORTHMEN

FOR three centuries the Northmen were the terror of Western Europe. They sailed up the Elbe, the Scheldt, the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Neckar. They ravaged the valleys of the Somme, the Seine, the Marne, the Yonne, the Loire, and the Garonne. They besieged Paris, Amiens, Orleans, Tours, Troyes, Chalons, Poitiers, Bordeaux, and Toulouse. They plundered the coasts of Italy, and encountered the Arabs at Seville and Barcelona. Over the entrance to the arsenal at Venice may still be seen one of the sculptured lions which once adorned the Piraeus at Athens. The marble is deeply scored with Norse runes, which, by the aid of photography, have been deciphered by Professor Rafn of Copenhagen, and which prove to be a record of the capture of the Piraeus by Harald Hardrada, the Norwegian king who fell at Stamford Bridge. The Northmen established themselves as conquerors or colonists over the half of England, in the isles and western coasts of Scotland, in Greenland, in Iceland, in the Isle of Man, and in the north of France; they founded kingdoms in Naples, Sicily, France, England, and Ireland, while a Norse dynasty ruled Russia for seven hundred years, and for

Russia.—Of the fifty Russian ambassadors to Constantinople in the year 945 as many as forty-seven bear Norse names, such as Rulov (Rolf), Phrelaf (Frideleif), Grim, Karl, Ulf, Asbrand, and Sven.

centuries the Varangian guard upheld the tottering throne of the Byzantine emperors.

The historic annals of these conquests are scanty and obscure. But the Norse names which are still found scattered over the north-west of Europe supply a means of ascertaining many facts which history has left unrecorded. By the aid of the names on our modern maps we are able to define the precise area which was ravaged by the Scandinavians, and we can in many instances detect the nature of the descent, whether for purposes of plunder, trade, or colonization. Sometimes, indeed, we can even recover the very names of the viking chiefs and of their followers, and ascertain from whence they sailed, whether from the low-lying coasts of Denmark, or from the rock-bound fjords of Norway.

Before we proceed to attempt the solution of any of these curious problems, it will be necessary to exhibit the tools with which the historical lock is to be picked. We must analyse and classify the characteristic names which the Northmen have left upon the map.

The most valuable and important of these test-words is *byr* or *by*. This word originally meant a dwelling or a single farm, and hence it afterwards came to denote a village. In Iceland at the present day the ordinary name given to a farmstead is *boer*, and in Scotland a cow-stall is still called a *byre*. We find this word as a suffix in the village-names of Denmark, and of all countries colonized by the Danes. In Normandy we find it in the form *bue* or *boeuf*, and in England it is usually contracted into *by*. In the Danish district of England—between Watling Street and the River Tees—the suffix *-by* frequently takes the place of the Anglo-Saxon *-ham* or *-ton*. In this region

By.—Denotes Danish *colonization*. In places visited only for purposes of trade or plunder no dwellings would be required.

A *by-law* is the local law enacted by the township. Compare the *Burlaw* or *Birlaw* of Scotland.

there are numerous names like *Grimsby*, *Whitby*, *Derby*, *Rugby*, *Netherby*, *Selby*, or *Ashby*. In Lincolnshire alone there are one hundred names ending in *-by*. To the north of Watling Street there are some six hundred instances of its occurrence—to the south of it, scarcely one. There are scores and scores of names ending in *-by* in Jutland and Sleswic, and not half a dozen throughout the whole of Germany. The suffix is common both to the Norwegian and Danish districts of England, though it is more frequent in the latter.

Another useful test-word is *-thorpe*, *-throp*, or *-trop*, which we find in *Althorpe*, *Copmansthorpe*, and *Wilstrop*, near York. It means an aggregation of men or houses—a village. This suffix is very useful in enabling us to discriminate between the settlements of the Danes and those of the Norwegians, being confined almost exclusively to the former. It is very common in Denmark and East Anglia, it is very rare in Norway, it does not occur in Lancashire, only once in Cumberland, and very seldom in Westmoreland.

The word *toft*, which in Normandy takes the form *tot*, is also distinctly Danish and East Anglian. It is very scarce in Norway and Westmoreland, and is unknown in Cumberland. It signifies a homestead or enclosure, and like *by* and *thorpe*, it is an indication of permanent colonization.

Grimsby.—At the port of Elsinore, previous to the abolition of the Sound dues, the vessels of Grimsby could claim certain privileges and exemptions conferred by the Danish founder of the town.

Derby.—In a few cases we have documentary evidence of a change of name consequent upon the Danish conquest. Thus we know that the Norse name of Deoraby, or *Derby*, took the place of the former Saxon name of Northweorthig, or Norworthy as it would now be written. So the Saxon Streoneshealh became the Norse *Whitby*.

Not half a dozen throughout the whole of Germany.—Even these are chiefly found on the Eyder and north of the Elbe—a Danish district.

Thorpe.—It corresponds to the German *dorf*, a village, seen in the names *Altorf*, *Dusseldorf*, etc.

Thwaite, on the other hand, is the distinctive Norwegian suffix. It is very common in Norway, it occurs forty-three times in Cumberland and not once in Lincolnshire, while *thorpe*, the chief Danish test-word, which occurs sixty-three times in Lincolnshire, is found only once in Cumberland.

The Norse *garth*, an enclosure, which corresponds to the Anglo-Saxon *yard*, has already been discussed.

The word *beck*, a brook, is more frequent in the Norwegian than in the Danish region, and this also is the case with the suffixes *-with*, *-tarn*, and *-dale*. The word *force*, which is the ordinary name for a waterfall in the lake district, is exclusively Norwegian, and corresponds to the Icelandic and Norwegian *foss*. The word *fell* is also derived from Norway, where it takes the form *fjeld* (pronounced *fi-ell*). It is the usual name for a hill in the north-west of England.

We now come to the words which do not necessarily imply any permanent colonization by the Northmen. The suffix *-ford* occurs both in Anglo-Saxon and in Norse names, but with characteristic difference of meaning. In either case *ford* is a derivative of *faran* or *fara*, to go. The *fords* of the Anglo-Saxon husbandmen, which are scattered so abundantly over the south of England, are passages across rivers for men or cattle; the *fords* or *forths* of the Scandinavian searovers are passages for ships up arms of the sea, as in the case of the fjords of Norway and Iceland and the firths of Scotland. These Norse fords are found on

Thwaite.—Denotes "a piece (of land) cut off," from Old Norse *thveita*, to cut.—B. S. S.

Garth.—*Micklegarth*, or "great garth," was the Norse name of Constantinople.

Force.—Compare the waterfall of *Skogarfoss* in Iceland.

Ford—*faran*.—A cabman's or waterman's *fare* is the person who goes with him. *Fare*-well is an imperative—journey well. The field-*fare* is so called from its characteristic habit of moving across the fields.

Fjords.—For example, *Faxa Fiord*, *Hafnafiord*, and *Hvalfiord* in Iceland.

the coasts which were frequented for purposes of trade or plunder. We have instances in *Wexford*, *Carlingford*, *Waterford*, and *Strangford* in Ireland, in *Milford* and *Haverford* in Wales, in *Orford* and *Chillsford* in Suffolk, and perhaps in *Seaford* in Sussex, and *Deptford*, the "deep reach," on the Thames.

Wick is also found in both Anglo-Saxon and Norse names, but here also there is a difference in the application analogous to that which we have just considered. The primary meaning in either case seems to have been a station. With the Anglo-Saxons it was a station or abode on land—hence a house or a village; with the Northmen it was a station for ships—hence a small creek or bay. The sea-rovers derived their name of *vik-ings*, or "creekers," from the *wics*, or creeks, in which they anchored. The inland wicks, therefore, are mostly Saxon, while the Norse wicks fringe the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and indicate the stations of pirates rather than those of colonists. Examples are *Wick Bay* and *Freswick Bay* in Caithness, and *Wicklow* in Ireland.

The names of *Northwich*, *Saltwich*, *Nantwich*, *Droitwich*, *Netherwich*, and *Shirleywich*, although inland places, are derived indirectly from the Norse *vik*, a bay, and not from the Anglo-Saxon *wic*, a village. All these places are noted for the production of salt, which was formerly obtained by the evaporation of sea-water in shallow wiches or bays, as the word baysalt testifies. Hence a place for making salt came to be called a wych-house, and Nantwich, Droitwich, and other

Viking.—Afterwards the word viking came to be used for any robber. Thus in a Norse Biblical paraphrase Goliath is termed a viking.

Wick.—"It is doubtful whether any wick in *England* means bay" (J. B. Johnston, *Place-names of England and Wales*).

Northwich, etc.—This explanation has been strongly refuted by modern place-name experts, but we have the authority of Professor Skeat in accepting it for *Saltwich* and *Droitwich*.—B. S. S.

places where rock-salt was found, took their names from the wych-houses built for its preparation.

Another word which denotes the occasional presence of the sea-rovers is *ness* or *naze* (found also in Anglo-Saxon), which means a nose, or promontory of land. Thus we have *Caithness*, *Wrabness*, *Cape Grisnez* near Calais, and the *Naze* in Norway and in Essex.

We may also detect the visits of the Northmen by the word *scar*, a face of rock or cliff—from *skera*, to *shear*, or cut asunder. Instances are to be found in the names of *Scarborough*, the *Skerries*, and *Skerryvore*. A *holm* in Anglo-Saxon means a meadow, and in Norse an island, almost always an island in a lake or river. *Stockholm* stands on such an island. We have also *Flatholm* in the Severn, and *Lingholme* on Windermere. An island in the sea is denoted by the suffix *-oe*, *-a*, *-ay*, or *-ey*, as in the case of the *Faroe Islands*; *Mageroe*, in Norway; *Staffa*, *Iona*, and *Cumbray*, on the western coast of Scotland; and *Lambay* on the Irish coast.

Furnished with these test-words we may endeavour to trace the various settlements of the Danes and of the Norwegians.

To begin with our own island. The Danes of Jutland appear to have frequented the south-eastern portion of the island for purposes of trade or plunder rather than of colonization. This we gather from the fact that the Norse names in this district are found chiefly in the immediate vicinity of the coast, and designate either safe anchorages or dangerous headlands. We find hardly one solitary instance of the

Ness.—J. B. Johnston says that not a single *ness* is certainly Norse.—B. S. S.

Scar.—Compare the Gaelic and Erse *sgeir*, a cliff, and the Anglo-Saxon *sciran*, to divide. Hence the *shore* which divides land from sea, the plough-*share* and the *shears*, instruments for dividing, and a *share*, a divided part. To *score* is to make notches on a stick, and the numeral, a *score*, denotes the number of notches such a stick would contain. A *shard* is a bit of broken pottery.

-ey.—The suffix *-ey* is Anglo-Saxon as well as Norse. "Few English names in *-ey* are certainly Norse" (J. B. Johnston).—B. S. S.

occurrence of the suffixes *-by*, *-toft*, *-thorpe*, or *-thwaite*, which would indicate permanent residence.

London was repeatedly besieged by the Danes. With the hope of capturing the rich and unrifled prize, their fleets lay below the city for many months together. The spits and headlands, which mark the navigation along the Thames and the adjacent coasts, frequently bear names which are very probably Norse—such as the *Foreness*, the *Whiteness*, *Shellness*, *Sheerness*, *Shoeburyness*, *Foulness*, *Wrabness*, *Orfordness*, and the *Naze*, near Harwich. On the Essex coast we find *Danesev Flats*, *Langenhoe*, and *Alresford*. *Thoby*, near Ingatestone, and *Lee Beck* also indicate the presence of Danish settlers. In the extreme north-eastern corner of the county we find a little compact Danish colony—planted on a spot well guarded by marshes and the sea. Here we discover the Danish names of *Holmes Island*, *Kirby*, *Thorpe-le-Soken*, and *East Thorpe*. At *Walton-on-the-Naze* there seems to have been a walled enclosure, to defend the intruders from the assaults of their hostile Saxon neighbours.

In Suffolk there are a few scattered Danish names, chiefly near the coast—such as *Orford*, *Thorpe*, *Barnby*, and *Lowestoft*.

The name of *Norwich* is probably Norse. The city is situated on what was formerly an arm of the sea, and it was visited by Danish fleets. In the extreme south-eastern corner of Norfolk there is a dense Danish settlement—occupying the Hundreds of East and West *Flegg*, a space some eight miles by seven, well protected on every side by the sea, and the estuaries of the *Bure* and the *Yare*. In this small district eleven names out of twelve are unmistakably Norse, compounded mostly of some common Danish personal name, and the suffix *-by*. We find the villages of

Repeatedly besieged.—See the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1013, 1014, 1016.

Stockesby, Billockby, Filby, Hemsby, Ormsby, Scroteby, Rollesby, Maltby, Herringby, and Clippesby. The parish of *Repps* reminds us of the Icelandic districts called *Hreppar*, and *St. Olave's Bridge* preserves the name of the royal saint of Scandinavia. In the remaining part of Norfolk there are scattered names of a distinctively Danish character, though they by no means preponderate.

When, however, we cross the Wash and come to Lincolnshire, we find overwhelming evidence of an almost exclusive Danish occupancy. About one-fourth of the village-names in Lincolnshire present the characteristic Danish suffix *-by*, while the total number of Danish names in this county amounts to about three hundred—more than are found in all the rest of Southumbrian England.

The fens which border the Witham, the Welland, and the Nen effectually guarded the southern frontier of the Danish settlers; and this natural boundary they do not seem to have crossed in any considerable numbers. A line drawn from east to west, about eleven miles to the north of Boston, will mark the southern limit of the purely Danish, as distinguished from the Anglian, settlement. North of this line is a district about nine miles by twelve, between Tattershall, New Bolingbroke, Horncastle, and Spilsby, which would appear to have been more exclusively Danish than any other in the kingdom. In this small space there are some forty unmistakable Danish village-names, such as *Kirby, Moorby, Enderby, Wilksby, Claxby, Miningsby, Hagnaby, Danderby, Scrivelsby, Hareby, Lusby, Revesby, Raithby, Sommersby, Salmonby, Fulletby, Ashby, Asgardby, Hemingby, Toft*, and others, all denoting the fixed residence of a Danish population.

From Lincolnshire the Danes spread inland over the neighbouring counties. The Danelagh, or Danish district, by agreement between Alfred and Guthrum,

renewed by Eadmund and Anlaf in 941, was divided from the Saxon kingdom by a line passing along the Thames, the Lea, and the Ouse, and then following the course of Watling Street, the Roman road which runs in a straight line from London to Chester. North of this line we find in the place-names abundant evidence of Danish occupancy, while to the south of it hardly a single name is to be found denoting any permanent colonization. In Leicestershire, Rutland, Northamptonshire, and Yorkshire, the Danish names preponderate over those of the Anglo-Saxon type; while Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and the adjacent counties, protected by the fens, present scarcely a single Danish name.

We have, however, the Danish village-names of *Heythrop* and *Cockthorpe* in Oxfordshire. Dacorum Hundred, in Herts, is called *Danaïs* in Domesday: it contains the hamlets of *Elstrop* and *Aystrope*, and a place called *Danefurlong*. It will be noticed how the Danish names cluster round each of the Danish fortresses of Leicester, Derby, Stamford, Nottingham, Lincoln, and York.

As we leave Yorkshire and approach Durham and Northumberland the Norse names rapidly diminish in frequency, and north of the Tweed they almost entirely disappear. The names of a few bays and headlands prove that the Northmen were familiar with the navigation of the coast, while the absence of any Norse names of villages or farms proves that the soil, for some reason, was left in the undisturbed possession of the Saxons or the Celts. The map proves conclusively that the district between the Tees and the Forth is one of the most purely Anglo-Saxon portions of the island, thus remarkably corroborating the historical fact that

Scarcely a single Danish name.—Toft, in Cambridgeshire, is almost the only instance.

A few bays and headlands.—For example, the *Firth of Forth*, *Blackness*, *Borrowstowness*, *Fifeness*, *Buttonness*, *Burleness*.

in the eleventh century even the Lothians were reckoned as a part of England.

But as we approach the north-eastern extremity of Scotland a new phenomenon presents itself. We find a large number of Norse names ; they are, however, no longer Danish as heretofore, but exclusively Norwegian. We find, in fact, that the local nomenclature bears decisive witness to the historical fact that down to a comparatively late period the Shetlands, the Orkneys, the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man, were not dependencies of the Crown of Scotland, but jarldoms attached to the kingdom of Norway.

It may seem strange to us that the extreme north-western corner of Great Britain should be called *Sutherland*. No inhabitants of Scotland could have bestowed so inappropriate a name. And accordingly we find that the Gaelic peasantry call the county *Catuibh*. The name of *Sutherland* was evidently given by a people living still farther to the north. *Sutherland*, in short, was the mainland to the *south* of the Orkney jarldom. Here, as well as in *Caithness*, we find numerous Norwegian names, such as *Brora*, *Thurso*, *Wick*, *Skeroar*, and *Sandwick Bay*. The barren uplands were left to the Gael ; while in the more fertile straths and glens we find the Norse suffixes *-dale*, *-seter*, and *-ster*. Names like *Loch Luxford* or *Strath Helmsdale*, in which a Celtic synonym is prefixed to the Norse word, seem to point to the recovery by the Celts of that preponderance of which, for a time, they had been deprived.

In the Shetlands every local name, without exception, is Norwegian. The names of the farms end, as in Norway, in *-seter* or *-ster*, and the hills are called *-how*, *-hoy*, and *-holl*. The names of the small bays have the Norwegian suffix *-voe*, as *Westvoe*, *Aithsvoe*, *Laxvoe*, and *Hamnavoe*. We find also *Burrafiord*, *Saxaford*, *Ierwick*, and *Sandwick*. In the whole of the Orkneys there are only two, or perhaps three, Celtic names.

The names of the islands of which the group is composed present the Norwegian suffix *-a*, island. We have *Sanda* (sand island), *Stronsa* (stream island), and *Westra* (west island); and often, as in the case of *Ronaldsa* and *Eglisa*, we find the name of the first Norwegian chief who found here a safe island home.

It was the practice of the Vikings to retire during the winter months to one of the small islands off the coast, and to issue forth again on the return of summer to recommence their piracies. The names of the innumerable islets of the Hebrides bear curious testimony to the prevalence of this practice. The small islands, with few exceptions, bear Norse appellations, while the local names on the mainland are almost wholly Celtic.

In the island of Lewis we find bays called *Sandwick* and *Norwick*. *Broadford* Bay, in Skye, is a name identical with *Breida Fiord* in Iceland, and there are also the capes of *Trotternish* and *Vattnish* (water-ness). The first portion of this name contains the characteristic Norse *vatn*, which appears in the names of no less than ten of the Hebridean lakes, as, for example, in those of Lochs *Langavat* and *Steepavat*.

The Norsemen called the Hebrides the *Sudreyjar*, or Southern Islands. The two sees of the *Sudreyjar* and the Isle of Man were united in the eleventh century, and made dependent on the Archbishop of Trondhjem in Norway, by whom, till the year 1334, the *Episcopi Sudorenses* were always consecrated. The Anglian Bishop of *Sodor* and Man still retains his titular supremacy over those "southern isles" which have so long been under the pastoral care of a Presbyterian church.

In the south of Scotland the only Scandinavian settlement on the mainland was in Dumfriesshire. Here we find more than a dozen names with the suffix

Vatn.—That is, water. In Iceland there are lakes called *Langervatn*, *Apa-vatn*, *Groena-vatn*, *Fiski-vatn*, *Torfa-vatn*, *Sand-vatn*, etc.

-by, and others ending in -garth, -beck, and -thwaite. In the neighbouring counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton there are also a few outlying names of the same class.

The Isle of Man, which at one time formed a portion of the kingdom of Norway, must have contained a considerable Norwegian population, as appears from the Norse names of the villages, such as *Colby*, *Greenaby*, *Dalby*, *Kirby*, *Sulby*, and *Jurby*. On the coast we find the bays of *Perwick*, *Fleswick*, *Greenock* (*Greenwick*), *Sandwick*, *Aldrick*, *Soderick*, *Garwick*, and *Dreswick*, the capes of *Langness* and *Littleness*, and the islands of *Eye* and *Holm*; while *Snaefell* (snow-hill), the highest mountain in the island, bears a pure Norwegian name. The distribution of these Norse names is very noteworthy. It will be seen by a reference to the map that they are confined mainly to the south of the island, a circumstance for which I was at a loss to account till I discovered the historical fact that when Goddard of Iceland conquered Man he divided the fertile southern portion among his followers, while he left the natives in possession of the northern and more mountainous region, where, consequently, Celtic names still prevail.

In the same way that the Danish names in England are seen to radiate from the Wash, so the Norwegian immigration seems to have proceeded from Morecambe Bay and that part of the coast which lies opposite to the Isle of Man. Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Dumfriesshire contain a very considerable number of Scandinavian names, but comparatively few of a distinctively Danish cast. The Lake District seems to have been almost exclusively peopled by Celts and Norwegians. The Norwegian suffixes, -gill, -garth, -dale, -thwaite, -force, and -fell, are abundant; while the Danish forms, -thorpe and -toft, are almost unknown; and the Anglo-Saxon test-words, -ham, -ford, -worth, and -ton, are comparatively rare.

Of the other test-words we find *-ey* in *Walney* and *Foulney*, and *-holm* in *Lingholm* and *Silverholm* on Windermere, and in *Rampsholme* on Ullswater. *-Ness* occurs in the names of *Bowness*, *Shinburness*, *Scarness*; *-wick* in *Keswick* on Derwentwater, and *Blowick* on Ullswater.

More than one hundred and fifty different personal names of the Icelandic type are preserved in the local topography of the Lake District. The commonest surnames in Iceland are *Kettle*, *Halle*, *Ormur*, and *Gils*. In Cumberland and Westmoreland these are preserved in the local names, *Kettlewell*, *Hallthwaite*, *Ormathwaite*, and *Gellstone*. Two of the most common Christian names in Iceland are *Einer* and *Bjarni*. These are found in *Ennerdale* and *Barneyhouse*. We find the name of *Loki* in *Lockthwaite*, *Lockholm*, *Lockerby*, and *Lockerbarrow*; *Buthar* in *Buttermere*, *Butterhill*, and *Buttergill*; *Geit* in *Gateswater*, *Gatesgarth*, and *Gatesgill*; and *Skögul* in *Skeggles Water*.

In Cheshire, with one remarkable local exception, we find no vestiges of Norse colonists. But the spit of land called the Wirral, between the Dee and the Mersey, seems to have allured them by its excellent harbours, and the protection afforded by its almost insular character. Here, in fact, we find geographical conditions similar to those which gave rise to the two isolated Norse colonies at the mouths of the Stour and the Yare, and the result is no less remarkable. In this space of about twelve miles by six there is scarcely a single Anglo-Saxon name, while we find the Norse villages of *Raby*, *Pensby*, *Irby*, *Frankby*, *Kirby*, *Whitby*, and *Greasby*. We find also the Norse names of *Shotwick*, *Holme*, *Dalpool*, *Howside*, and the *Back*

Gils—*Gellstone*.—Or perhaps from *Gellir*, as in *Gellyswick* in Penbroke.—B. S. S.

The Wirral.—We read of a large body of Scandinavian invaders who took refuge here.

Brook ; and in the centre of the district is the village of *Thingwall*, a name which indicates the position of the meeting-place of the Thing, the assembly in which the little colony of Northmen exercised their accustomed privileges of local self-government.

The Vikings cruised around the coasts of North Wales, but we find no trace of settlements. The names of the *Orme's Head*, the *North Stack*, the *South Stack*, *Fenwick Rock*, and the *Skerries*, show their familiar acquaintance with the dangerous points on this rock-bound coast ; while *Port Dyn Norwig*, the "Port of the Norway Man," near Bangor, may probably indicate a haven which they frequented.

There is a curious exception to the broad assertion that has been made as to the non-existence of Norse names to the south of Watling Street. The sea-rovers, with infallible instinct, seem to have detected the best harbour in the kingdom, and to have found shelter for their vessels in the fjords of the Pembrokeshire coast—the deep land-bound channels of *Milford*, *Haverford*, *Whiteford*, and *Skerryford*, and the neighbouring creeks of *Wathwick*, *Littlewick*, *Oxwich*, *Helwick*, *Gellyswick*, and *Muggleswick Bay*. The dangerous rocks and islands which fringe this coast likewise bear Norwegian names ; such are the *Stack Rocks*, *Stackpole Head*, the *Stack*, *Penyholt Stack*, *St. Bride's Stack*, *Stack Island*, *Skokholm Island*, *Skerryback*, *Skerpoint*, the *Naze*, and the *Worm's Head*. Most of the names on the mainland are Celtic, but the neighbouring islands bear the Norse names of *Caldy* (Cold Island),

Thingwall.—Professor Wyld (*Place-names of Lancashire*) admits this interpretation of the name as possible, but says that the early forms of the name appear to be against it. He himself interprets it "the well of *Thengil*"—a Norse name.—B. S. S.

Whiteford.—Whiteford Sands show that the estuary of the Burry must have received from the Norsemen the appropriate name of *Hvit-flora*.

Stacks.—From the Norse *stackr*, a heap, a pile. Compare hay-stack.

Lundy (Grove Island), *Skokholm* (Wooded Island), *Burry Holmes*, *Gateholm*, *Grassholm*, *Flatholm*, and *Steephholm*.

No less than twenty-four of the headlands on the Pembrokeshire coast are occupied by camps, which we may regard as the first beginning of a Scandinavian occupation of the soil. Round the shores of Milford Haven a little colony of permanent settlers was established in the villages of *Freystrop* (Frey's thorpe), *Studda*, *Vogar*, *Tenby*, *Derby*, *Hasguard*, *Fishguard*, and *Dale*. Of the Vikings who founded this Welsh colony, Harold, Bakki, Hamill, Hiarn, Lambi, Thor, Gorm, Solvar, and Buthar, have perhaps left their names at *Haroldston*, *Buckston*, *Ambleston*, *Hearston*, *Lambston*, *Thurstan*, *Gomfreston*, *Silver Hill*, and *Butter Hill*, several of which may be the burial-places of those whose names they bear.

There is, occasionally, in Pembrokeshire, a difficulty in distinguishing between the Norse names and those which are due to the colony of Flemings which was established in this district during the reign of Henry I. These colonists came from a portion of Flanders which was submerged by an irruption of the sea in the year 1110. *Leweston*, *Rickeston*, *Robeston*, *Rogeston*, *Johnston*, *Walterston*, *Herbrandston*, *Thomaston*, *Williamston*, *Jameston*, and *Jeffreyston* belong to a class of names which we find nowhere else in the kingdom—names given, not by Saxon or Danish pagans, but Christianized settlers, men bearing the names, not of Thurstan, Gorm, or Grim, but of Lewes, Richard, Robert, Walter, and others common in the twelfth century. The names of the village of *Flemington* and of the *Via Flandrica*, which runs along the crest of the Precelly mountains, afford ethnological evidence still more conclusive.

This Pembrokeshire settlement was probably at

Flatholm.—A large body of Danes took refuge here in the year 918.

first little more than a nest of pirates who sallied forth to plunder the opposite coast of the Channel and to prey upon any passing merchant craft. That the Devon and Somersetshire coasts were not unknown to them we see from the Norse names of *Bideford*, and of *Wick* Rock at one entrance of Bridgewater and *How* Rock at the other. The sands which lie in the estuary of the Yeo are called *Langford* grounds, an indication that this "long fjord" was known to the Northmen by the appropriate name of *Langford*.

Swanthorpe, *Ibthorp*, and *Edmundsthorp*, all in Hampshire, exhibit the suffix which is so characteristic of Danish settlements; while *Seaford*, in Sussex, may contain the suffix *-fjord*.

The Northmen would appear to have established themselves in Ireland rather for purposes of trade than of colonization. Their ships sailed up the great fjords of *Waterford*, *Wexford*, *Strangford*, and *Carlingford*, and anchored in the bay of *Wicklow*. In Kerry we find the name of *Smerwick*, or "butter bay," then apparently, as now, a trading station for the produce of the surrounding district. The name of *Copland* Island, near Belfast, shows that here was a trading station of the Norse merchants, who trafficked in English slaves and other merchandise. As we approach Dublin the numerous Norse names along the coast—*Lambay Island*, *Dalkey Island*, *Ireland's Eye*, the *Skerries*, the *Hill of Howth*, and *Leixlip*, the "salmon leap," on the Liffey—prepare us to learn that the Scandinavians in Dublin were governed by their own laws till the thirteenth century, and that, as in London, they had their own separate quarter of the city, guarded by walls and gates—*Oxmantown*: that is, *Ostmantown*, the town of the men from the East.

The general geographical acquaintance which the Northmen had with the whole of Ireland is shown by the fact that three out of the four Irish provinces—namely, *Leinster*, *Munster*, and *Ulster*—present the

Norse suffix *-ster*, a place, which is so common in local names in the Shetlands and in Norway.

The Scandinavians who settled in France have left few memorials of their speech in our French dictionaries, few permanent conquests have had so slight an influence on the language of the conquered nation. The conquerors married native women, and their sons seem only to have learned the language spoken by their mothers; so that, except in the neighbourhood of Bayeux, where the Norman speech was grafted on the nearly related and firmly established language of the Saxon shore, the sons of the soil at no time spoke a Scandinavian dialect. But the map of Normandy supplies abundant traces of the Scandinavian conquest.

We find the names of the original Scandinavian settlers are thickly scattered over the land. We have seen that in England the former abodes of the Northmen—Grim, Biorn, Harold, Thor, Guddar, and Haco—go by the names of *Grimsby*, *Burnthwaite*, *Harroby*, *Thorsby*, *Guttersby*, and *Haconby*; so in Normandy these same personal appellations occur in the village names, and we find *Grimonville*, *Borneville*, *Herouville*, *Tourville*, *Godarville*, *Haconville*, and *Hacqueville*.

The Norse *gardr*, an enclosure or yard, occurs in Normandy as *Fisigard*, *Auppegard*, and *Epegard*—

Few memorials of their speech.—A few Norse words still survive in the dialect of Normandy. Thus we have :—

In Normandy	In Iceland	
davre	dagverdr	(breakfast)
fikke	fikki	(pocket)
grande	granni	(neighbour)
gild	gildr	(clever)
kaud	kot	(cottage)
feig	feigr	(dying)

These are not the terms used either in French or Danish. The French expressions would be *déjeuner*, *poche*, *voisin*, *habile*, *cabane*, and *moribond*: and the modern Danish would be *frokost*, *lomme*, *nabo*, *fink*, *hytte*, and *dödsens*.

names which we may compare with Fishguard in Pembrokeshire, Applegarth in Yorkshire, and Aeblegaard in Denmark. *Toft*, which also means an enclosure, takes the form *tot* in Normandy, as in *Yvetot* (Ivo's toft), *Plumetot* (flower toft), *Lilletot* (little toft), *Routot* (red toft), *Berquetot* (birch toft), *Hautot* (high toft), *Langetot* (long toft). There are others, about one hundred in all. Toft being a Danish rather than a Norwegian suffix, would incline us to suppose, from its frequent occurrence, that the conquerors of Normandy were Danes rather than Norwegians; and the total absence of *thwaite*, the Norwegian test-word, tends to strengthen this supposition.

From the Norse *beckr*, a brook, we have *Caudebec*, the "cold brook," the same name as that of the Cawdbeck in the Lake District, and the Kaldbakr in Iceland. The name of the *Briquebec*, the "birch-fringed brook," is the same as that of the Birkbeck in Westmoreland. The *Houlbec*, the "brook in the hollow," corresponds to the Holbeck in Lincolnshire and the Holbek in Denmark. The name of *Bolbec* we may compare with Bolbek in Denmark; and the name of *Foulbec*, or "muddy brook," is identical with that of the Fulbeck in Lincolnshire.

The Norse *fliot*, a small river or channel, which we have in Purfleet, Northfleet, and many other English names, is found in *Harfleur*, anciently Herosfluet, and *Barfleur*, anciently Barbeflet.

Holme, a river island, appears in the names of *Turhulme*, and *Le Houlme*, near Rouen. *Les Dalles*, *Oudales*, *Crodale*, *Croixdal*, *Depedal*, *Dieppedal*, and *Bruquedalle*, remind us of the dales of Westmoreland and the North Riding.

Beyond the district of Norse colonization we have a few scattered names of bays and capes, indicating occasional visits of the Vikings. Such are Cape

Dale.—Is also Anglo-Saxon, but in the north of England is generally due to Norse influence.—B. S. S.

Grisnez, or Greyness, near Calais ; *Wyk* in Belgium ; *Vigo Bay* in the north of Spain ; and possibly *Vico* in the Bay of Naples. *Hastings*, a river-island near Bayonne, probably takes its name from the renowned Viking *Hasting*, who was long the terror of France, Spain, and Italy.

The Norman conquest of England has left few traces on the map. There was in no sense any colonization, as in the case of the previous Saxon and Danish invasions ; nor was there even such a general transference of landed property as took place in Normandy, and which is there so fully attested by the place-names. The companions of the Conqueror were but a few thousands in number, and they were widely dispersed over the soil. A few Norman-French names, however, may be still pointed to as memorials of the Conquest. Of these *Richmond* in Yorkshire and *Montgomery* on the Welsh border are the most conspicuous. At *Malpas* was a castle built by the first Norman Earl of Chester, to guard the "bad pass" into the valley of the Dee. *Montford*, or Montesfort, in Shropshire, and *Mold* in Flintshire, anciently *Monthault* (Mons Altus), were also frontier fortresses ; *Montacute Hill*, in Somerset, has Mortaine's Norman castle on its summit and a Norman abbey at its foot. The commanding situation of *Belvoir Castle* justifies its Norman name. At *Beaumont*, near Oxford, was a palace of the Norman kings ; and at *Pleshy*, in Essex, the seat of the High Constables of England, the ruins of the Norman keep are still visible. *Beauchamp-Otton*, near Castle Hed-ingham, bears the name of Ottone, the skilful goldsmith who fashioned the tomb of the Conqueror at Caen. We find the Norman abbeys of *Rievaulx* and *Jerveaulx* in Yorkshire, *Beaulieu* in Hampshire, *Delapre* in Northamptonshire, and the Augustinian priory of *Gracedieu* in Leicestershire. The Norman family of St. Clare, or Clarence, has bestowed its name upon an English town, an Irish county, a royal dukedom,

and a Cambridge college. We have the names of Norman barons at *Stoke-Mandeville*, *Carlton-Colville*, *Minshall-Vernon*, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, *Newport-Pagnell*, *Bury-Pommeroye*, *Aston-Canteloupe*, *Stoke-Pirou*, *Acton-Turville*, and *Nevilleholt*. The names of *Hurst Monceaux*, *Hurst Pierpoint*, and *Hurst Courtray* all occur in the county of Sussex, where the Conqueror landed, and where the actual transfer of estates seems to have taken place to a greater extent than in other counties.

There are some curious memorials of that influx of Anglo-Norman nobles into Scotland which took place during the reigns of David I. and Malcolm Canmore. In ancient records the name of Maxwell is written in the Norman form of Maccusville. The name of Robert de Montealt has been corrupted into Mowatt and Moffat; and the families of Sinclair, Fraser, Baliol, Bruce, Campbell, Colville, Somerville, Grant (le Grand), and Fleming are all, as their names bear witness, of continental ancestry. Richard Waleys—that is, Richard the Foreigner—was the ancestor of the great Wallace, and has left his name at *Richardtun* in Ayrshire. The ancestor of the Maule family has left his name at Maleville, or *Melville*, in Lothian. *Seton* takes its name from a Norman adventurer called Say. *Tankerton*, in Clydesdale, was the fief of Tancred, a Fleming who came to Scotland in the reign of Malcolm IV. And a few village-names like *Ingliston*, *Normanton*, and *Flemington* afford additional evidence of the extensive immigration of foreign adventurers which was encouraged by the Scottish kings.

CHAPTER V

THE CELTS

EUROPE has been peopled by successive immigrations from the East. Five great waves of population have rolled in, each in its turn urging the flood which had preceded it farther and farther toward the West. The mighty Celtic inundation is the first which we can distinctly trace in its progress across Europe, forced onward by the succeeding deluges of the Romance, Teutonic, and Sclavonic peoples, till at length it was driven forward into the far western extremities of Europe.

The Celts were divided into two great branches, which followed one another on their passage across Europe. Both branches spoke languages of the same stock, but distinguished by dialectic differences as great or greater than those which divide Greek from Latin, or English from German. The first, or Gadhelic branch, is now represented by the Erse of Ireland, the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands, and the Manx of the Isle of Man ; the second, or Cymric, by the Welsh of Wales, and the Brezonec or Armorican of Brittany, which is still spoken by a million and a half of Frenchmen.

Although both of these branches of the Celtic speech now survive only in the extreme corners of Western Europe, yet, by the evidence of local names, it may be shown that they prevailed at one time over a great part of the continent of Europe, before the Teutonic and Romance nations had expelled or absorbed the

once dominant Celts. In the geographical nomenclature of Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Spain, and England, we find a Celtic substratum underlying the superficial deposit of Teutonic and Romance names. These Celtic roots form the chief available evidence on which we can rely when investigating the immigrations of the Celtic peoples.

One class of local names is of special value in investigations relating to primeval history. The river-names, more particularly the names of important rivers, are everywhere the memorials of the very earliest races. These river-names survive where all other names have changed—they seem to possess an almost indestructible vitality. Towns may be destroyed, the sites of human habitation may be removed, but the ancient river-names are handed down from race to race ; even the names of the eternal hills are less permanent than those of rivers. Over the greater part of Europe—in Germany, France, Italy, Spain—we find villages which bear Teutonic or Romance names standing on the banks of streams which still retain their ancient Celtic appellations. Throughout the whole of England there are very few river-names which are not Celtic.

The Celtic words which appear in the names of rivers may be divided into two classes. The first may be called the noun-class and the second the adjective.

The first class consists of ancient words which mean simply water or river. At a time when no great inter-communication existed, and when books and maps were unknown, geographical knowledge must have been very slender. Hence whole tribes were acquainted with only one considerable river, and it sufficed, therefore, to call it "The Water," or "The River." Such terms were not at first regarded as *proper* names ; in many cases they only became proper names on the advent of a conquering race. To take an example—the word *afon*. This is the usual

Welsh term for a river. On a map of Wales we find at Bettws-y-Coed the "Afon Llugwy," or, as it is usually called by English tourists, the "River Llugwy." So also at Dolwyddelen we find the Afon Lledr, or River Lledr, and the Afon Dulas and the Afon Dyfi at Machynlleth. In England, however, the word *avon* is no longer a *common* name as it is in Wales, but has become a *proper* name. We have a River *Avon* which flows by Warwick and Stratford, another River *Avon* flows past Bath and Bristol, and elsewhere there are other rivers of the same name, which will presently be enumerated. The same process which has converted the word *afon* from a common name into a proper name has also taken place with other words of the same class. There is, in fact, hardly a single Celtic word meaning stream, current, brook, channel, water, or flood, which does not enter largely into the river-names of Europe.

The second class of river-names comprises those which may be called adjectival. The Celtic words meaning rough, gentle, smooth, white, black, yellow, crooked, broad, swift, muddy, clear, and the like, are found in the names of a large proportion of European rivers. For example, the Celtic word *garw*, rough, is found in the names of the *Yare*, the *Yarrow*, and the *Garonne*.

We may now proceed to enumerate some of the more important names which belong to either class.

1. *Avon*. This, as we have seen, is a Celtic word meaning a "river." It is written *aon* in the Manx language, and *abhainn* (pronounced *avain*) in Gaelic. We find also the ancient forms *amhain* and *auwon*. This word has become a proper name in the case of numerous rivers in England, Scotland, France, and Italy. The Stratford *Avon* flows through Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The Bristol *Avon* divides the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. The *Little Avon*, also in Gloucestershire, runs near Berkeley

Castle. One Hampshire *Avon* flows past Salisbury to Christchurch, another enters the sea at Lymington. We also have rivers called *Avon* or *Evan* in the counties of Devon, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Lanark, Stirling, Banff, Kincardine, Dumfries, and Ross. The *Aune*, in Devon, keeps close to one pronunciation of the Celtic word. The *Aunev*, in the same county, is the Celtic diminutive, "Little Avon."

We find it in composition in the *Aven-gorm* in Sligo, the *Aven-banna* in Wexford, the *Aven-bui* in Cork, the *Avenmore* in Mayo and in Sligo.

A very large number of French river-names contain the root *afon*. In Brittany we find the *Aff*, and two streams called *Aven*. There are two streams called *Avon* in the river system of the Loire, and two in that of the Seine. In Portugal we find the *Avia*, and in Spain the *Abono* or *Avono*. In Italy we may enumerate the *Aventia*, now L'Avenza, and the *Avens*.

2. *Dur*. Another word, diffused nearly as widely as *afon*, is the root which occurs in Welsh as *dwr*, water. We find the *Dour* in Fife, Aberdeen, and Kent, the *Dore* in Hereford, the *Duir* in Lanark, the *Doro* in Queen's County and Dublin, the *Durra* in Cornwall, the *Durarwater* in Argyll, the *Dover* or *Durbeck* in Nottinghamshire, the *Glasdur*, or grey water, in Elgin.

Dorchester was the city of the *Dur*-otriges, or dwellers by the water, and a second ancient city of *Dorchester*, in Oxfordshire, stands upon the banks of the Thames.

In France we have the *Duranius*, now the *Dordogne*, the *Durdan* in Normandy, the *Dourdon* and the *Durbie* in the department of the Aveyron, as well as the *Douron* in Brittany and the *Durbion* in the Vosges. We find the *Thurr* in Alsace and again in Switzerland. In the north-western, or Celtic, part of Spain there are the *Durius*, now the *Douro*, the *Duerna* and the *Duraton*. In Italy are the two *Durias*, or *Doras*, in Piedmont. In Germany we find the *Durbach*, the

Dürrenbach in Württemberg, the *Dürnbach* in Austria, the *Dürrenbronne* near Eppingen, and the city of *Marco-dur-um*, now *Diiren*.

3. *Stour* is a very common river-name. There are important rivers of this name in Kent, Suffolk, Dorset, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. We have the *Stör* in Holstein; the *Stura*, in Latium, is now the *Store*; and *Stura* is a very common river-name in Northern Italy. The etymology of this name *Stour* is by no means certain.

4. *Esk*. The Gaelic and Erse word for water is *uisge*. This is represented in Welsh by *wysg*, a current, and by *gwy* or *wy*, water. This root, subject to various modifications, is found in the names of a vast number of rivers. There is an *Esk* in Donegal, in Devon, in Yorkshire, in Cumberland, in Dumfries, two in Forfarshire, and two in Edinburghshire. We have an *Esky* in Sligo, an *Esker* in King's County and in Brecknock, an *Eskle* in Herefordshire, and perhaps the *Ash* in Wiltshire contains the same root. In Wales we have the river which the Welsh call the *Wysg* and the English call the *Usk*. This Celtic word was Romanized into *Isca*, while another *Isca* in Devonshire, now the *Exe*, has given its name to *Exeter*, *Exmoor*, and *Exmouth*. The Somersetshire *Axe* flows by *Axbridge*, and the Devonshire *Axe* gives its name to *Axminster* and *Axmouthe*. The ancient name of the Chelm must have also been the *Axe*, for Chelmsford was formerly *Trajectus ad Axam*. The town of *Uxbridge* stands on the River Colne, a name which is perhaps derived from the Roman *colonia* at *Verulamium* (now St. Albans), and apparently superseded the Celtic name *Ux*.

In France we find the *Esque*, the *Axona*, now the *Aisne*, the *Iscauna*, now the *Yonne*, and the *Uxantis insula*, now the island of *Ouessant*, or *Ushant*. There is an *Axe* in Germany.

From the closely related Welsh word *gwy* or *wy*

(water), we may derive the names of the *Wye* in Wales and in Derbyshire, and of the *Wey* in Hampshire, in Dorset, and in Surrey. The *Llugwy* (clear water), the *Mynwy* (small water), the *Garway* (rough water), the *Dowrddwy* (noisy water), the *Elwy* (gliding water), the *Conway* (chief water), the *Sowy*, the *Edwy*, the *Onwy*, the *Olway*, the *Vrynwy*, are all in Wales. In France the *Gy*, the *Guisave*, and the *Guil*, in the department of the Aisne, seem to contain the same root.

5. *Don*. Whatever may be the signification of this root, we find it in a large number of the most ancient and important river-names.

On the Continent we have the *Danube*, the *Danastris*, the *Danaster* or *Dniester*, the *Danapris*, *Danasper* or *Dnieper*, the *Don*, anciently the *Tanais*, and the *Donetz*, a tributary of the *Don*, in Russia, the *Durdan* in Normandy, the *Don* in Brittany, and the *Madon*, the *Verdon*, the *Loudon*, the *Odon*, and the *Roscodon* in other parts of France.

In the British Isles this word is found in the names of the *Don* in Yorkshire, Aberdeen, and Antrim, the *Bandon* in Londonderry, the *Dun* in Lincolnshire and Ayrshire.

It is to be noted that when the same territory has been subject to the successive occupancy of nations speaking different languages, or different dialects of the same language, the earliest settlers would call, for instance, the river, on whose banks they dwelt, by a word signifying in their own language "The Water" or "The River," then, as their language changed through conquest, or in the lapse of ages, this word was taken for a proper name, and another word for "river" or "water" was superadded. This process of superimposition may have been repeated again and again by successive tribes of immigrants. It will be well, therefore, to illustrate this process in the case of some familiar names where it must have taken place.

In the case of the *Dur-beck* in Nottinghamshire, and

the *Dur-bach* in Germany, the first syllable is the Celtic *dur*, water. The Teutonic colonists, who in either case dispossessed the Celts, inquired the name of the stream, and on being told it was *Dur*, the water, they naturally took this to be a *proper* name instead of a *common* name, and suffixed the Teutonic word *beck* or *bach*, a stream. In the names of the *Esk-water* and the *Dour-water*, in Yorkshire, we have a manifest English addition to the Celtic roots *esk* and *dur*.

The mountain at the head of the Yarrow is called *Mountbenjerlaw*. The original Celtic name was *Ben Yair*, or "Yarrow Head." The Angles added their own word *hlaw*, a hill; and the *mount* is an Anglo-Norman addition of still later date.

In the name of *Brindon Hill*, in Somersetshire, we have first the Celtic *bryn*, a hill. To this was added *dun*, a Saxonized Celtic word, nearly synonymous with *bryn*; and the English word *hill* was added when neither *bryn* nor *dun* were any longer significant words. In *Pentlow Hill*, in Essex, we have the Celtic *pen*, the Anglo-Saxon *hlaw*, and the English *hill*. *Shar-pen-hoe-knoll*, in Bedfordshire, contains four nearly synonymous elements. The names of *Pin-how* in Lancashire, *Pen-hill* in Somersetshire and Dumfriesshire, *Pen-dhill* in Surrey, and *Pen-law* in Dumfriesshire, are analogous compounds.

In like manner we might analyse the names of *Smerwick Harbour*, *Sandwick Bay*, *Cape Grisnez*, *Start Point*, *Hampton*, *Hamptonwick*, *Bourn Brook* in Surrey, the *Bach Brook* in Cheshire, *Inch Island*, and the *Isle of Sheppey*.

It now remains briefly to consider the second or adjectival class of river-roots.

Two have been already mentioned. From the Celtic *garw*, rough, we obtain the names of the *Yare* in Normandy, in Norfolk, in the Isle of Wight, and in Devon, the *Garway* in Carmarthen, the *Yarro* in Lancashire, the *Yarrow* and the *Yair* in Selkirk, the

Garve in Ross, the *Garonne* in France, and the *Guer* in Brittany.

From the Celtic *aluinn*, fair, lovely, we obtain a River *Allen* in Leitrim, another in Denbigh, and a third in Dorset. There is an *Allan* in Perthshire, and two in Roxburghshire. The *Alan* in Cornwall, the *Allwen* in Merioneth, the *Elwin* in Lanark, the *Ellen* in Cumberland, the *Ilen* in Cork, and the *Aln* or *Auln*, which we find in Northumberland, Cumberland, Hampshire, Warwick, Roxburgh, and Berwickshire, are all modifications of the same root, as well as the *Aulne* in Brittany.

To the Gaelic and Erse *ban*, white, we may refer the *Bann* in Wexford, the *Bane* in Lincoln, the *Bain* in Hertford, the *Aven-banna* in Wexford, the *Banon* in Pembroke, the *Bana* in Down, the *Bandon* in Cork and Londonderry, the *Banney* in Yorkshire, the *Banac* in Aberdeen, the *Ban-nockburn* in Stirling.

The word which appears in Gaelic as *dhu* and Erse as *dubh*, black, is found in five rivers in Wales, three in Scotland, and one in Dorset, which are called *Dulas*. There are also two in Scotland and one in Lancashire called the *Douglas*, and we have the *Doulas* in Radnor and the *Dowles* in Shropshire.

From words which appear in Welsh as *lleyn*, smooth, or *linn*, a deep still pool, we obtain the names of Loch *Leven* and three rivers called *Leven* in Scotland, besides others of the same name in Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, and Lancashire. Deep pools, or lynns, have given names to *Lincoln*, *King's Lynn*, *Dublin*, *Glaslin*, *Linlithgow*, *Linton*.

The word *tam*, spreading, quiet, still, which seems to be related to the Welsh *taw* and the Gaelic *tav*, appears in the names of the *Tamesis* or Thames, the *Tame* in Cornwall, Cheshire, Lancashire, Stafford, and Bucks, the *Tamar* in Devon, the *Tema* in Selkirk, the *Teme* in Worcester, and perhaps in those of the *Taw* in Devon and Glamorgan, the *Ta Loch* in Wexford,

the *Tay* (anciently the *Tavus*) in Perth and Waterford, the *Tavy* in Devon, and the *Tave* in Wales.

The word *cam*, crooked, we find in the *Cam* in Gloucester and Cambridgeshire, the *Camil* in Cornwall, the *Camlad* in Shropshire, the *Cambeck* in Cumberland, the *Camlin* in Longford, and the *Camon* in Tyrone.

To a word which appears in Welsh as *clyd*, sheltering, warm, comfortable, we may refer the *Clyde* and the *Cludan* in Scotland, the *Clwyd*, the *Cloyd*, and the *Clydach* in Wales.

For antiquity and immutability the names of mountains and hills come next in value to the names of rivers. The names of these conspicuous landmarks have been transmitted from race to race very much in the same way, and from the same causes, as the names of rivers.

The modern Welsh names for the head and back are *pen* and *cefn*. We find these words in a large number of mountain names. The Welsh *cefn* (pronounced *keven*), a back or ridge, is very common in local names in Wales, as in the case of *Cefn Coed* or *Cefn Bryn*. In England it is found in the *Chevin*, a ridge in Wharfedale; in *Chevin* Hill, near Derby; in *Chevening*, on the great ridge of North Kent; and in the *Cheviot* Hills.

The Welsh *pen*, a head, and the usual name for a mountain, is widely diffused throughout Europe. We find the *Pennine* Chain of the Alps, the *Apennines*, *Penherf*, and the headland of *Penmarch* in Brittany. In our own island hills bearing this name are very numerous. We have *Penard*, *Penhill*, and *Pen* in Somerset, Upper and Lower *Penn* in Staffordshire; the highest hill in Buckinghamshire is called *Pen*; one of the most conspicuous summits in Yorkshire is called *Pennigant*. We have *Pendleton* in Lancashire; in Cumberland we find *Penrith*, the head of the ford; and in Herefordshire, *Pencoid*, the head of the wood. In Cornwall and Wales the root *pen* is of perpetual

occurrence, as in the cases of *Penrhyn* and *Pendennis* (Pen Dinas) in Cornwall, and *Penmaenmawr*, *Pembroke*, and *Penrhos* in Wales.

In Argyllshire and the northern parts of Scotland the Cymric *pen* is ordinarily replaced by *ben*, the Gaelic form of the same word.

This distinctive usage of *pen* and *ben* in place-names enables us to detect the ancient line of demarcation between the Cymric and Gadhelic branches of the Celtic race in this island. We find the Cymric form of the word in the *Pentland Hills*, the *Pennagaul Hills*, and *Penpont* in Dumfries, the *Pen* of Eskdalemuir, *Pen Craig* in Haddington, *Penwally* in Ayrshire, and *Pen-drinch* in Perth. On the other hand the Gaelic *ben*, which is conspicuously absent from England, Wales, and South-eastern Scotland, is used to designate almost all the higher summits of the north and west, as, for instance, *Ben Nevis*, *Ben Ledi*, *Ben More*, *Ben Wyvis*, *Ben Lomond*, *Ben Cruachan*, and many more.

The Gadhelic *cenn*, a head, is another form of the same word. It is found in *Kenmore*, *Cantire*, *Kinnaird*, and *Kinross* in Scotland, *Kinsale* and *Kenmare* in Ireland.

The position of ancient Celtic strongholds is frequently indicated by the root *dun*, a hill fortress. The features of such a natural stronghold are well exhibited at Sion in Switzerland, where a bold isolated crag rises in the midst of an alluvial plain. Like so many other positions of the kind, this place bears a Celtic name. The German form *Sitten* is nearer than the French Sion to the ancient name *Sedunum*, which is the Latinized form of the original Celtic appellation. In a neighbouring canton the ancient Ebre-*dun*-um has become *Yverdun*, a place which must have been among the fortress-cities of the Celts of Switzerland.

Conspicuously absent, etc.—*Ben Rhydding*, in Yorkshire, is a name of recent concoction.

In France, more especially, these Celtic hill-forts abounded. *Augusto-dun-um* is now *Autun*, and *Julio-dun-um* is *Loudun*, near Poitiers. *Lug-dun-um*, on the Rhone, is now *Lyons*. The rock of *Laôn*, the stronghold of the later Merovingian kings, is a contraction of *Lau-dun-um*. *Novio-dun-um*, the "new fort," is a common name; one is now *Noyon*. *Melo-dun-um*, now *Melun*, *Vero-dun-um*, now *Verdun*, and *Uxello-dun-um* in Guienne, were also Celtic strongholds.

In England there seem to have been fewer Celtic fortresses than in France. *Lex-don*, near Colchester, seems to have been *Legionis dunum*; and *Camulo-dun-um* is probably *Maldon*, in Essex. *Sorbio-dun-um*, now *Old Sarum*; *Branno-dun-um*, now *Brancaster*; *Mari-dun-um*, now *Carmarthen*; *Rigio-dun-um*, perhaps *Ribblechester*; *Mori-dun-um*, probably *Seaton*; and *Tao-dun-um*, now *Dundee*, were all British forts which were occupied by the Romans. The same root *dun* is found also in *Dunstable*, *Dunmow*, and *Dundry Hill* in Somerset. In Scotland we have *Dunblane*, *Dumfries*, *Dunkeld*, and *Dumbarton*. In Ireland we find *Dundrum*, *Dundalk*, *Dungannon*, *Dungarvon*, *Dunleary*, *Dunlavin*, and scores of other names which exhibit this word. It was adopted by the Saxons from the Celts, and, in accordance with the genius of their language, it is used as a suffix instead of as a prefix, as is usually the case in genuine Celtic names. We have instances in the names of *Huntingdon*, *Farringdon*, and *Clarendon*.

The Celtic languages can place the noun first and the adjective last, while in the Teutonic idiom this is unallowable. The same is the case with nouns which have the force of adjectives. Thus the Celtic *Strathclyde* and *Abertay* correspond to the Teutonic forms *Clydesdale* and *Taymouth*. This usage often enables us to discriminate between Celtic and Saxon roots which are nearly identical in sound. Thus *Balbeg* and *Strathbeg* must be from the Celtic *beg*, little; but

Bigholm and *Bighouse* are from the Teutonic *big*, great. *Dalry*, *Dalgain*, *Dalkeith*, *Daleaglis*, must be from the Celtic *dol*, a plain ; while *Rydal*, *Mardale*, and *Lonsdale* are from the Teutonic *dale*, a valley.

The word which appears in Welsh as *bryn*, a ridge, is found in *Breandown*, the name of a high ridge near Weston-super-Mare. *Brendon Hill* forms part of the great ridge of Exmoor.

Penrhos, a name which occurs in Wales and Cornwall, contains a root—*rhos*, a moor—which is liable to be confused with the Gaelic *ros*, which signifies a prominent rock or headland. *Ross* in Hereford and in Northumberland, *Rosneath* by Loch Long, and *Rosduy* on Loch Lomond, are all on projecting points of land. We find this root also in the names of *Roslin*, *Kinross*, *Cardross*, *Montrose*, and *Ardrossan*.

Craig, a rock, so common in Welsh names, is found in *Crick* in Derbyshire and Northampton, and *Cricklade* in Wilts. In Ireland this word takes the form *carraig*, as in the case of *Carrickfergus*.

Tor, a projecting rock, is found in the names of *Torbay*, and the *Tors* of Devonshire and Derbyshire.

The word *ard*, high, great, which forms the first portion of the name of the legendary King Arthur, occurs in some two hundred Irish names, as *Ardagh*, *Ardglass*, and *Ardfert*. In Scotland we have *Ardrossan*, *Armeanagh*, *Ardnamurchan*, and *Ards*. The *Lizard* in Cornwall is "the hall on the height."

The word *cwm* is very frequently used in Wales, where it denotes a cup-shaped depression in the hills. This word in the Saxonized form *combe* often occurs in English place-names, especially in those counties where the Celtic element is strong. In Devonshire we have *Ilfracombe*, *Yarcombe*, and *Combe Martin* ; and the combes among the Mendip Hills are very numer-

The Tors.—We find *Yes Tor*, *Fur Tor*, *Hey Tor*, *Mis Tor*, *Hessary Tor*, *Brent Tor*, *Hare Tor*, and *Lynx Tor* in Devon ; and *Row Tor*, *Mam Tor*, *Adyn Tor*, *Chee Tor*, and *Owlar Tor* in Derbyshire.

ous. Anderson, a Cumberland poet, says of his native county:—

“ There’s *Cumwhitton*, *Cumwhinton*, *Cumranton*,
Cumrangan, *Cumrew*, and *Cumcatch*,
 And mony mair *Cums* i’ the County,
 But nin wi’ *Cumdivock* can match.”

High *Wycombe* in Buckinghamshire, *Combe* in Oxfordshire, *Appledurcomb*, *Gatcomb*, and *Compton Bay* in the Isle of Wight, *Facomb* and *Combe* in Hampshire, and *Compton* and *Combe* in Surrey, are instances of its occurrence in districts where the Celtic element is more faint than in the west.

The Cymric prefix *tre*, a place or dwelling, is a useful test-word, since it does not occur in names derived from the Gaelic or Erse languages. It occurs ninety-six times in the village names of Cornwall, more than twenty times in those of Wales, and is curiously distributed over the border counties. We find it five times in Herefordshire, three times in Devon and Gloucester, twice in Somerset, once in Shropshire, Worcester, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Northumberland.

Bod, a house, is very common in Cornwall, and appears also in Wales. *Ty* means a cottage, and is universally prevalent in Wales, though it enters into few important names.

Llan, an enclosure, and hence, in later times, the sacred enclosure, or church, is also a useful Cymric test-word. It occurs ninety-seven times in the village-

Tre.—This prefix enters into a vast number of Cornish territorial surnames. There is an old adage which says:—

“ By *Tre*, *Pol*, and *Pen*,
 You may know the Cornish men.”

We have in other parts of England—*Trefonen*, *Tre-evan*, *Tretire*, *Trevill*, and *Trewen* in Herefordshire; *Trebroadier* in Shropshire; *Trebroun* in Berwickshire; *Trehorn* in Cunningham, in Ayrshire; *Tretown* in Fifeshire; *Tregallon* in Kirkcudbright; *Treuchan* in Perthshire.

Bod.—For example, *Bodmin*, the stone house.

Llan.—Examples in Brittany are *Langeac*, *Lannion*, *Landerneau*, *Landiviziau*, *Lanoe*.

names of Wales, thirteen times in those of Cornwall, in Shropshire and in Herefordshire seven times, in Gloucestershire four times, and in Devon twice. It is also found in the Cymric part of Scotland, and is very common in Brittany.

Nant, a valley, is a common root in the Cymric districts of our island, as in *Nant-fragon*, the beavers' valley, in Carnarvonshire; or *Nantglyn* in Denbighshire. *Nantwich* stands in a Cheshire valley, and *Pennant*, in Cornwall, is "the head of the valley."

In the British Isles the Gaelic, the Erse, the Manx, and the Welsh are still living languages. Just as in Silesia and Bohemia the Slavonic is now gradually receding before the German language, so in the British Isles a similar process has been going on for more than fourteen centuries. We have documentary evidence of this process. The ancient documents relating to the parishes north of the Forth exhibit a gradually increasing proportion of Teutonic names. In the *Taxatio* of the twelfth century only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are Teutonic; in the *Chartularies*, from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, the proportion rises to 4 per cent.; and in the tax rolls of 1554 to nearly 25 per cent. In the south of the island a similar retrocession of the Celtic speech may be traced. Thus in the will of Alfred, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Devon are enumerated as "*Wealhcygne*," a phrase which proves that these counties were then thoroughly Celtic in blood and language, although politically they belonged to the Anglo-Saxon commonwealth. The valleys of the Frome and the Bristol Avon formed an intrusive Welsh wedge protruding into the Saxon district. Athelstan found Britons and Saxons in joint occupation of the city of Exeter. He expelled the former, and drove them beyond the Tamar, and fixed the Wye as the boundary of the Northern Cymry. Harold, son of Godwin, ordered that every Celt found east of Offa's Dyke should have his right hand struck

off. But even so late as the time of Henry II. Herefordshire was not entirely Anglicized, and it was only in the reign of Henry VIII. that Monmouthshire was first numbered among the English counties. In remote parts of Devon the ancient Cymric speech feebly lingered on till the reign of Elizabeth, while in Cornwall it was the general medium of intercourse in the time of Henry VIII. In the time of Queen Anne it was confined to five or six villages in the western portion of the county, and it has only become extinct within the last two centuries, while the Celtic race has survived the extinction of their language with little intermixture of Teutonic blood. In the west of Glamorgan, in Flint, Denbigh, and part of Montgomery, the English language has almost entirely displaced the Welsh, and in the other border counties it is rapidly encroaching. In fact, we may now see in actual operation the same gradual process which has taken place throughout the rest of Britain. In Wales the change of language now in progress is accompanied by very little infusion of Saxon blood. The same must also have been the case at an earlier period. In Mercia and Wessex, at all events, we must believe that the bulk of the people is of Celtic blood. The Saxon keels cannot have transported any very numerous population, and, no doubt, the ceorls, or churls, long continued to be the nearly pure-blooded descendants of the Celts of Britain.

These theoretical conclusions are thoroughly borne out by the evidence of place-names. Throughout the whole island almost every river-name is Celtic, most of the shire-names contain Celtic roots, and a fair sprinkling of names of hills, valleys, and fortresses bear witness that the Celt was one of the first pos-

Celtic shire-names.—For example, Cumberland, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Kent, Lancaster, Lincoln, Worcester, York, together with all the Welsh and Scottish shires, except Anglesea, Montgomery, Haddington, Kirkcudbright, Stirling, Sutherland, and Wigan.

sessors of the soil ; while in the border counties of Salop, Hereford, Gloucester, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon, and in the mountain fastnesses of Derbyshire, not only are the names of the great natural features of the country derived from the Celtic speech, but we find occasional village-names, with the prefixes *lan* and *tre*, interspersed among the Anglo-Saxon names. A large number of the chief ancient centres of population, such as *London, Winchester, Gloucester, Exeter, Lincoln, York, Manchester, Lancaster, and Carlisle*, bear Celtic names, while the Teutonic town-names usually indicate by their suffixes that they originated in isolated family settlements in the uncleared forest, or arose from the necessities of traffic in the neighbourhood of some frequented ford. It is obvious, therefore, that a very considerable Celtic element of population must for a long time have subsisted side by side with the Teutonic invaders without much mutual interference. In time the Celts acquired the language of the more energetic race, and the two peoples at last ceased to be distinguishable. Just in the same way, during the last three centuries, Anglo-Saxon colonists have been establishing themselves among the aborigines of North America, of the Cape, and of New Zealand, and the natives have not been at once exterminated, but are being slowly absorbed and assimilated by the superior vigour of the incoming race.

By far the greater number of Celtic names in England are of the Cymric type. The Cymry held the lowlands of Scotland as far as the Perthshire hills. At a later period the Scots, an Irish sept, crossed over into Argyll, and gradually extended their dominion over the whole of the north-west of Scotland, encroaching here and

Family settlements.—For example, Buckingham, Reading, Derby.

Fords.—For example, Stafford, Bedford, Chelmsford.

An Irish sept.—In ancient records Scotland means Ireland. North Britain was called Nova Scotia. In the twelfth century the Clyde and Forth were the southern boundary of what was then called Scotland.

there on the Cymry who held the lowlands, and were possibly the people who go by the name of Picts. In the ninth century the monarchy of the Picts was absorbed by the Scots. The Picts, however, still maintained a distinct ethnical existence, for we find them fighting in the Battle of the Standard against Stephen. In the next century they disappear mysteriously from history.

To establish the point that the Picts, or the nation, whatever its name, that held Central Scotland, was Cymric, not Gaelic, we may refer to the distinction already mentioned between *ben* and *pen*. *Ben* is confined to the west and north, *pen* to the east and south. *Inver* and *aber* are also useful test-words in discriminating between the two branches of the Celts. The difference between the two words is dialectic only; the etymology and the meaning are the same—a confluence of waters, either of two rivers, or of a river with the sea. *Aber* occurs repeatedly in Brittany, and is found in about fifty Welsh names, such as *Aberdare*, *Abergavenny*, *Abergele*, *Aberystwith*, and *Barmouth*, a corruption of *Abermaw*. *Inver*, the Erse and Gaelic form, is common in Ireland, where *aber* is unknown. Thus we find places called *Inver* in Antrim, Donegal, and Mayo, and *Invermore* in Galway and in Mayo. In Scotland the *invers* and *abers* are distributed in a curious and instructive manner. If we draw a line across the map from a point a little south of Inveraray, to one a little north of Aberdeen, we shall find that (with very few exceptions) the *invers* lie to the north-west of the line, and the *abers* to the south-east of it. This line nearly coincides

Aber in Brittany.—For example, *Abervrack*, *Avranches*.

North-west invers.—For example, *Inveraray*, *Inverness*, *Inveravon*, *Inverurie*, *Inverlochy*, *Invercannich*, *Inverfarigaig*, *Inverallan*, *Inverkeithny*, *Inveramsay*, *Inverbroom*, *Invergarry*.

South-eastern abers.—For example, *Arbroath* or *Aberbrothwick*, *Abercorn*, *Aberdeen*, *Aberdour*, *Abernethy*, *Abertay*, *Aberlady*, *Abergeldie*, *Abernryte*, *Aberfeldy*, *Aberfoyle*.

with the present southern limit of the Gaelic tongue, and probably also with the ancient division between the Picts and the Scots. Hence we may conclude that the Picts, a people belonging to the Cymric branch of the Celtic stock and whose language has now ceased to be anywhere vernacular, occupied the central and eastern districts of Scotland as far north as the Grampians ; while the Gadhelic Scots have retained their language and have given their name to the whole country. The place-names prove, moreover, that in Scotland the Cymry did not encroach on the Gael, but the Gael on the Cymry. The intrusive names are *invers*, which invaded the land of the *abers*. Thus on the shore of the Firth of Forth we find a few *invers* among the *abers*. The process of the change is shown by an old charter, in which King David grants the monks of May "Inverin qui fuit Aberin." So Abernethy became Invernethy, although the old name is now restored. The Welsh word *uchel*, high, may also be adduced to prove the Cymric affinities of the Picts. This word does not exist in either the Erse or the Gaelic languages, and yet it appears in the name of the *Ochil* Hills, in Perthshire. In Ayrshire, and again in Linlithgow, we find places called *Ochil-tree* ; and there is an *Uchel-tre* in Galloway. Again, the Erse *bally*, a town, occurs in two thousand names in Ireland ; and, on the other hand, is entirely absent from Wales and Brittany. In Scotland this most characteristic test-word is found frequently in the *inver* district, while it never appears among the *abers*. The evidence of these names points very strongly to the fact that the Celts of the Scottish lowlands must have belonged to the Cymric branch of the Celtic stock.

The ethnology of the Isle of Man may be very completely illustrated by means of local names. The map of the island contains about four hundred names, of

Invers among the abers.—For example, Inveresk, near Edinburgh, Inverkeithing in Fife, Inverbervie in Kincardine.

which about 20 per cent. are English, 21 per cent. are Norwegian, and 59 per cent. are Celtic. These Celtic names are all of the most characteristic Erse type. It would appear that not a single colonist from Wales ever reached the island, which, from the mountains of Carnarvon, is seen like a faint blue cloud upon the water. There are ninety-six names beginning with *Balla*, and the names of more than a dozen of the highest mountains have the prefix *Slieu*, answering to the Irish *Sleivh* or *Sliabh*. The Isle of Man has the *Curragh*, the *Loughs*, and the *Allens* of Ireland faithfully reproduced. It is curious to observe that the names which denote places of Christian worship are all Norwegian ; they are an indication of the late date at which heathenism must have prevailed.

Heathenism.—In the Channel Islands the names of *all* the towns and villages are derived from the names of saints, indicating that before the introduction of Christianity these islands were inhabited only by a sparse population of fishermen and shepherds.

CHAPTER VI

THE HISTORIC VALUE OF PLACE-NAMES

THERE is a striking contrast between the characteristics of Saxon and Roman names. The Saxon civilization was domestic, the genius of Rome was imperial; the Saxons colonized, the Romans conquered. Hence the traces of Roman rule which remain upon the map are surprisingly few in number. Throughout the whole island we scarcely find a single place of human habitation denoted by a name which is purely Roman. The names of our English villages, with few exceptions, are Scandinavian or Teutonic ; while the appellations of the chief centres of population and of the great natural landmarks—the rivers and the mountains—are the legacy of a still earlier race.

The character of Roman names is very different. Rome, with her eagle eye, could cast a comprehensive glance over a province or an empire, and could plan and execute the vast physical enterprises necessary for its subjugation, for its material progress, or for its defence. The Romans were essentially a constructive race. We still gaze with wonder on the massive fragments of their aqueducts, their bridges, their amphitheatres, their fortresses, and their walls ; we still find their altars, their inscriptions, and their coins. The whole island is intersected by a network of Roman roads, admirably planned, and executed with a constructive skill which is able to excite the admiration even of modern engineers. These are the true monuments of Roman greatness.

The Saxons were not road-makers. Vast works undertaken with a comprehensive imperial purpose were beyond the range of Saxon civilization. The Saxons even borrowed their name for a road from the Latin language. The Roman *strata*, or paved roads, became the Saxon *streets*. This word street often enables us to recognize the lines of Roman road which, straight as an arrow-course, connect the chief strategic positions in the island.

Thus from the fortified port of Lyme an almost disused road runs across the Kentish Hills to Canterbury, bearing the name of *Stone Street*. From the fortified port of Richborough the road which is called *Watling Street* went to Canterbury and London, and thence by *Stony Stratford* (the paved street ford) to Chester, the "castra" of the northern army. *Ryknield Street* led from Tynemouth, through York, Derby, and Birmingham, to St. David's. *Icknield Street* led from Norwich to Dorchester and Exeter. The *Ermin Street* joined London and Lincoln. The Roman road by which sick men journeyed from London to bathe in the hot springs at Bath went, in Saxon times, by the name of *Akeman Street*. The Westmoreland mountain called *High Street* derives its name from the Roman road which crosses it at a height of 2,700 feet.

Even where the Roman roads have become obliterated by the plough, we may often trace their direction by means of the names of towns, which proclaim the position they occupied on the great lines of communication. Such are the names of *Ardwick le Street* in Yorkshire, *Chester le Street* in Durham, *Stretton*, *Stratton*, *Streatham*, *Streatley*, and several places called *Stretford* or *Stratford*, all of which inform us that they were situated on some line of Roman road. Roman roads which do not bear the name of *street* are often called *Portways*. There are nine Portways in different parts of the kingdom. The *Fossway*

also was a Roman road running from Cornwall to Lincoln.

In the Scandinavian districts of the island the word *gate* is commonly used to express a road or street, as in the case of *Harrogate*. In York, Leeds, Lincoln, and other northern towns the older streets usually bear the suffix. In Leeds we find *Briggate* or Bridge Street, and *Kirkgate*, or Church Street. In York this suffix was borne by no less than twenty of the streets, as in the case of *Micklegate*, *Walmgate*, *Jubbergate*, *Feasegate*, *Godramgate*, *Castlegate*, *Skelmergate*, *Petersgate*, *Marygate*, *Fishergate*, and *Stonegate*. We find *Millgate Street* and *St. Marysgate* in Manchester, and *Cowgate* and *Canongate* in Edinburgh.

In the south the word *gate* usually takes the sense of the passage through a town wall, as in the case of *Newgate*, *Bishopsgate*, and the other gates of London.

The passes through lines of hill or cliff are frequently denoted by this word. *Ramsgate*, *Margate*, *Westgate*, *Kingsgate*, and *Sandgate* are the passages to the shore through the line of Kentish cliffs.

The difficulties of travelling must formerly have interposed great obstacles in the way of commercial intercourse. Place-names afford various intimations that the art of bridge-building, in which the Romans had excelled, was not retained by the Anglo-Saxons. At the spot where the Roman road crosses the Aire the name of *Pontefract* (Ad Pontem Fractum) reminds us that the broken Roman bridge must have remained unrepaired during a period long enough for the naturalization of the new name, and the name of *Stratford-le-Bow* contains internal evidence that the dangerous

Gate.—The Danish word *gata* means a street or road. The Anglo-Saxon *geat* means a gate. The distinction is analogous to that which exists in the case of the word *ford*. The one is a passage *along*, the other a passage *through*.

Stratford-le-Bow.—The bridge was built by Matilda, queen of Henry I.

narrow Saxon ford over the Lea was not replaced by a "bow," or "arched bridge," till after the time of the Norman Conquest.

But nothing shows more conclusively the unbridged state of the streams than the fact that where the great lines of Roman road are intersected by rivers we so frequently find important towns bearing the Saxon suffix *-ford*. At *Oxford*, *Hereford*, *Hertford*, *Bedford*, *Stratford-on-Avon*, *Stafford*, *Wallingford*, *Guilford*, and *Chelmsford*, considerable streams had to be forded. In the kingdom of Essex, within twenty miles of London, we find the names *Ilford*, *Romford*, *Stapleford*, *Passingsford*, *Stanford*, *Woodford*, *Chingford*, *Stortford*, *Old Ford*, and *Stratford*. We find the same state of things in Kent. The Medway had to be forded at *Aylesford*, the Darent at *Dartford* and at *Otford*, and the Stour at *Ashford*.

The great deficiency of bridges is still more forcibly impressed upon us when we remember that while the names of so many large towns present the suffix *-ford*, there are only a very few which terminate in *bridge*. We have *Tunbridge*, *Weybridge*, *Uxbridge*, *Stockbridge*, *Cambridge*, and a few more, all of which stand on small and easily bridged streams. But in all these the English form of suffix seems to show the comparatively modern date of the erection, and names which take a Saxon form, such as *Bristol*, anciently *Bricgstow*, are extremely rare.

The hardships incident to travelling must have been much increased by the fewness of houses of entertainment along the roads. Where no religious house existed to receive the wayfarer, he would usually be compelled to content himself with the shelter of bare walls. The ruins of deserted Roman villas were no doubt often used by travellers who carried their own bedding and provisions, as is done by the frequenters of the khans and dak-houses of the East. Such places

seem commonly to have borne the name of *Cold Harbour*. In the neighbourhood of ancient lines of road we find no less than seventy places bearing this name, and about a dozen more bearing the analogous name of *Caldicot*, or "cold cot."

The only great works constructed by the Anglo-Saxons were the vast earthen ramparts which served as the boundaries between hostile kingdoms. For miles and miles the dyke and ditch of the *Wansdyke*, the ancient boundary of Wessex, still stretches across the bleak downs of Somerset and Wilts. Beginning near Portishead, on the Bristol Channel, it runs by Malmesbury and Cirencester to Bampton in Oxfordshire ; it then crosses the Thames, and reappears at a place called Kinsey. *Offa's Dyke*, which stretched from Chester to the Wye, guarded the frontiers of Mercia against the Welsh. *Grim's Dyke*, near Salisbury, *Old Ditch*, near Amesbury, and *Bokerly Ditch* mark the position of the Welsh and Saxon frontier at an earlier period. The ditch called the *Picts' Work*, reaching from Galashiels to Peel Fell, seems to have been at one time the northern boundary to the kingdom of Northumbria. A vast work, variously called the *Recken Dyke*, the *Devil's Dyke*, *St. Edmund's Dyke*, and *Cnut's Dyke*, served as the defence of the kingdom of East Anglia against Mercia ; unless, indeed, we suppose, as is not improbable, that it was constructed at a time when the Mercian kingdom was still British and the East Anglian settlement was the sole possession of the Teutons in the island.

But these Saxon defences were at the best mere earthworks, and are not to be compared, in a constructive point of view, with the two Roman walls which stretched across the island from sea to sea. The Wall of Hadrian, or of Severus, as it is called, ran from

Cold Harbour.—There are three on Akeman Street, four on Ermin Street, two on Icknield Street, two on Watling Street, two on the Portways, and one on the Fosseway.

Newcastle to Carlisle, and is still in wonderful preservation. But even if the massive masonry and huge earthen rampart of this wall had perished, it would be easy to trace its direction by means of the continuous series of memorial names which are furnished by the villages and farmhouses along its course. It began at *Wallsend*, now famous as the place where the best Newcastle coals are shipped. We then come in succession to places called *Walbottle*, *Heddon-on-the-Wall*, *Wallhouses*, *Wall*, *Walwick Chesters*, *Wallshiels*, *Walltown*, *Thirwall*, *Wallbours*, *Walton*, *Oldwall*, *Wallknoll*, *Wallmill*, and *Wallby*, with *Wallend*, *Wallfoot*, and *Wallhead* at the western end. The wall was, moreover, protected by fortified posts at regular intervals. The sites of these fortresses go by the names of *Blake Chesters*, *Rutchester*, *Halton Chesters*, *Carrowburgh*, *Chesterholm*, *Great Chesters*, *Burgh*, and *Drumburgh*.

The northern wall, or wall of Antoninus, extended from the Forth to the Clyde, and goes by the name of *Grime's Dyke*. *Dumbarton*, *Dumbuck Hill*, and *Dunglas* were probably fortified stations along its course.

Fortified camps, whether of British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish construction, are very commonly marked by the suffix *-bury*. To enumerate any considerable portion of these names would far exceed our limits; but merely to show how this suffix may guide the antiquarian in his researches, it may suffice to exhibit the results obtained from a single county. In *Wiltshire* alone there are, or were, in Camden's time, military earthworks in existence at places called *Chisbury*, *Boadbury*, *Abury*, *Yanesbury*, *Ambresbury*, *Selbury*, *Sidbury*, *Badbury*, *Wanborough*, *Burywood*, *Barbury*, *Oldbury*, *Rybury*, *Westbury*, *Battlesbury*, *Avesbury*, *Heytesbury*, *Scratchbury*, *Waldsbury*, *Bilbury*, *Winklebury*, *Chiselbury*, *Clerebury*, *Whichbury*, *Frippsbury*, and *Ogbury* or *Okebury*. At *Malmesbury*, *Salisbury*, *Heytesbury*, *Ramesbury*, *Titsbury*, and *Marlborough*

the sites of British or Saxon earthworks seem to have been used for the erection of Norman castles.

The Roman stations throughout the island may very frequently be recognized by the fact that their modern names contain a modification of the Latin word *castra*. These modifications are very curious, as exhibiting the dialectic tendencies in different portions of the island. Throughout the kingdoms of Essex, Sussex, Wessex, and other purely Saxon districts, the form *chester* is universal. Here we have the names of *Colchester*, *Godmanchester*, *Grantchester*, *Chesterford*, *Irchester*, *Rochester*, *Winchester*, *Ilchester*, *Chichester*, *Silchester*, *Porchester*, and two *Dorchester*s. But as we pass from the Saxon to the Anglian kingdoms we find *chester* replaced by *caster*. The distinctive usage of these two forms is very noticeable, and is of great ethnological value. In one place the line of demarcation is so sharply defined that it can be traced within two hundred yards. Northamptonshire, which is decisively Danish, is divided by the Nen from Huntingdonshire, which is purely Saxon. On the Saxon side of the river we find the village of *Chesterton* confronted on the other side by the town of *Castor*, the two names recording, in two different dialects, the fact that the bridge was guarded by the Roman station of *Durobrivæ*. Throughout the Anglian and Danish districts we find this form *caster*, as in *Tadcaster*, *Brancaster*, *Ancaster*, *Doncaster*, *Lancaster*, *Casterton*, *Alcaster*, *Caster*, and *Caistor*. As we pass from East Anglia to Mercia we find *cester*, and here the first syllable is often elided, as in the case of *Leicester*, pronounced Le'ster; *Bicester*, pronounced Bi'ster; *Worcester*, pronounced Wor'ster; *Gloucester*, pronounced Glo'ster; and *Cirencester*, pronounced S'iscester or Si's'ster. The same tendency is seen in the cases of *Alcester*, *Mancester*, and *Towcester*. It is more noteworthy that beyond the Tees, where the Danish and Mercian influence ceases, we find the

form *chester* reappears, and we have the names *Lanchester*, *Binchester*, *Chester-le-Street*, *Ebchester*, *Ribchester*, *Rowchester*, *Fichester*, *Chesterknows*, *Chesterlee*, *Chesterholm*, *Rutchester*, and a few others on the wall.

The Celtic equivalent of "castra" is *caer* or *car*, which we find in the names of *Caerleon*, *Caergai*, *Caergwyle*, *Caersws*, *Caerwent*, *Caerphilly*, *Caerwis*, on the Welsh frontier; *Carluke* and *Carriden* in Scotland; *Carhayes* in Cornwall; *Carmarthen*, *Cardigan*, *Cardiff*, and *Carnarvon* in Wales; *Carhallock*, *Carlisle*, and *Carvoran* in England.

The Latin word *colonia* is found in the name of *Lincoln*, and perhaps also in those of *Colchester* and the two rivers called the *Colne*, one of which rises near the site of the *colonia* of Verulamium, and the other flows past Colchester. In the immediate vicinity of Colchester a legion was stationed for the protection of the colony. The precise spot which was occupied by the camp of this legion is indicated by the remains of extensive Roman earthworks at *Lexdon*, a name which is a corruption of *Legionis Dunum*. The Second Legion—*Legio Augusta*—was stationed on the River *Usk*, or *Isca*, at a place called, in the Roman time, *Isca Legionis*.

The hill where the border clan of the Maxwells used to assemble previous to their dreaded forays bears the appropriate name of the *Wardlaw* (guard hill). A reference to this trysting-place is contained in the war-cry of the clan, "I bid you bide Wardlaw."

Devizes comes from the Monkish Latin *Divisis*, "at the boundaries." Even so late as the time of Clarendon the name had hardly become a proper name, being called The Devizes, in the same way that Bath was called The Bath in the time of Addison. Some three or four miles to the south-west of Bath stands the village of *Merkbury*, the "fortress of the march," or boundary of the Welsh district. The names of the adjoining villages of *English-combe* and *English Batch*

seem to mark outlying portions of the English territory.

The former state of our island, divided between hostile peoples—Saxon, Celt, and Dane—is indicated by several of the names of our English counties. *Cornwall*, or Corn-wales, is the kingdom of the Welsh of the horn. *Devon* is, perhaps, the land of the *Damonii*, a Celtic tribe. *Sussex*, *Essex*, *Wessex*, and *Middlesex* were the kingdoms of the southern, eastern, western, and central Saxons. In Robert of Gloucester the name of *Surrey* appears in the form of *Sothe-reye*, or the south realm. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were the northern and southern divisions of the East Anglian folk. The position on the map of what we call *Northumberland*—the land north of the Humber—proves that it was by aggression from the south that the Northumbrian kingdom, which once stretched northward from the Humber, was reduced to the restricted limits of the modern county. *Hereford*, the “ford of the army,” was an important strategic point in the Marches of Wales, being one of the few places where an Anglo-Saxon army could cross the Severn to harry the Welsh borders.

These county names may serve to remind us of the discordant fragments that have at length been welded into a national unity.

CHAPTER VII

THE STREET-NAMES OF LONDON

THE history of many cities has been deciphered from inscriptions, and so the history of Old London may, much of it, be deciphered from the inscriptions which we find written up at the corners of its streets. These familiar names, which catch the eye as we pace the pavement, perpetually remind us of the London of bygone centuries, and recall the stages by which the long unlovely avenues of streets have replaced the elms and hedgerows, and have spread over miles of pleasant fields, till scores of outlying villages have been absorbed into a "boundless contiguity" of brick and mortar.

By the aid of the street-names of London let us then endeavour to reconstruct the history of London, and in the first place let us take these names as our guide-book in making the circuit of the old city walls. The ancient wall started from the Norman fortress on *Tower Hill*, and ran to *Aldgate*. Between *Aldgate* and *Bishopsgate* the wall was protected by an open ditch, two hundred feet broad, whose name, *Houndsditch*, sufficiently indicates the unsavoury nature of its contents. *Camomile Street* and *Wormwood Street* remind us of the desolate strip of waste ground which lay immediately within the wall, and of the hardy herbs which covered it, or strove to force their rootlets between the stones of the grey rampart. In continua-

Aldgate.—Not the "old gate," but "Alla's gate" (J. E. B. Gover, *Place-names of Middlesex*).—B. S. S.

tion of the street called Houndsditch we find a street called *London Wall*. Here no ditch seems to have been needed, for the names of *Moorfields*, *Moor Lane*, and *Moorgate Street* hand down the memory of the great fen or moor—an “arrant fen,” as Pennant quaintly calls it—which protected the northern side of London.

On this moor, just outside the wall, was the *Artillery Ground*, where the bowmen were wont to assemble to display their skill.

Where the fen terminated the wall needed more protection, and here accordingly we find the site of the *Barbican*, one of the gateway towers which seems to have guarded Aldersgate, the chief entrance from the north. Considerable remains of the wall are still visible in *Castle Street*, as well as in the churchyard of St. Giles', *Cripplegate*. Passing by Newgate we come to the *Old Bailey*, a name which is derived from the *ballium*, or open space between the advanced gate of the city and the line of the outer wall.

The wall now turned southward and ran along the crest of *Ludgate Hill*, its western face being protected by the *Fleet*, a small stream which flowed through the ditch of the city wall, which was here called the *Fleet Ditch*. The River Fleet also gave its name to the street which crossed it at right angles.

At the angle formed by the wall and the Thames stood a Norman fortress erected at the same time as

Artillery Ground.—Hard by we find *Artillery Street*, where the Bowyers and Fletchers fabricated longbows and cloth-yard shafts. The word *artillery*, in old English, denotes bows and arrows, and it retained this meaning till the seventeenth century, for we find the word used in this sense in 1 Sam. xx., where our version reads, “And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them to the city.”

The Wall.—The wall gives its name to the parish of *All-Hallows-in-the-Wall* as well as to that of *Cripplegate*.

The Old Bailey.—In a similar position with respect to the city wall, we find the *Old Bayle* at York, the church of *St. Peter in the Bailey* at Osford, and *Bailey Hill* at Sheffield and Radnor.

the Tower of London. A wharf which occupies the site, as well as one of the city wards, still retain the name of *Castle Baynard*, although every vestige of the fortress has long disappeared. *Dowgate* and *Billingsgate* were two of the passages through that part of the wall which protected the city from assailants coming from the riverside.

The small space within the walls of Old London was almost exactly of the same shape and the same area as Hyde Park. In fact, London was originally a Celtic hill-fortress, formed by Tower Hill, Cornhill, and Ludgate Hill, and effectually protected by the Thames on the south, the Fleet on the west, the great fen of Moorfields on the north, and by the Houndsditch and the Tower on the east.

For a long period London was confined within the limit of its walls. In the reign of Edward I. *Charing* was a country village lying midway between the two cities of London and Westminster, and *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields* long continued to be the village church. Along the *Strand* of the river hardly a house had been built in the time of Edward III., and no continuous street existed till the reign of Elizabeth. Even then, to the north of this straggling line of houses, the open country extended from *Lincoln's Inn Fields* to the village church of *St. Giles'-in-the-Fields*. James I. ordered the justices to commit to prison any person presuming to build in this open space. *Long Acre*, formerly a field called "The Elms," or "The Seven Acres," was not built upon till the reign of Charles I. And scarcely two centuries ago a man with a telescope used to station himself in Leicester Fields—now *Leicester Square*—and offer to the passers-by, at the charge of one halfpenny, a peep at the heads of the Scottish rebels which garnished the spikes on Temple Bar.

If, two or three centuries ago, what now forms the heart of London was unbuilt upon, it was at a still

more recent period that *Kensington, Brompton, Paddington, Dalston, Stoke Newington*, and *Islington* remained detached country villages, though they are now districts incorporated with the wilderness of streets. There was a coach which took three hours to run, or rather to flounder, from the village of *Paddington* to *London*; and Lord Hervey, in country retirement at *Kensington*, laments that the impassable roads should cause his entire isolation from his friends in *London*.

The names *Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Field Lane, Clerkenwell Green, Paddington Green, Moorfields, Smithfield East and West, Coldbath Fields, St. George's Fields, Spa Fields, Rosemary Lane, and Copenhagen Fields* indicate the rural character of the districts that separated the outlying villages from the neighbouring city. In these fields the citizens could take pleasant country walks with their wives, while their children clambered over *Goodman's Style*, in *Goodman's Fields*. There were windmills in *Windmill Street* at the top of the Haymarket, and in *Windmill Street, Finsbury*; while the hounds of the Lord Mayor's pack were kennelled at *Doghouse Bar*, in the City Road.

In *Tothill Fields* there was a bear garden, and in the fields by the side of the brook which has given its name to *Brook Street* an annual fair was held on the site of *Curzon Street* and *Hertford Street*—a rural fête whose memory is preserved in the name of the fashionable region of *Mayfair*.

The names of the present streets will enable us to trace the courses of the brooks which ran through these country fields. The little stream called the *Holborn*, rising near *Holborn Bars*, gave its name to the street down which it flowed, and after turning the mill at *Turnbull, or Turnmill, Street*, it joined the

The Holborn.—Is “the burn in the hollow,” like the *Holbec* in *Lincolnshire*.

Fleet River at Holborn Bridge. From this point to the Thames the Fleet was navigable, at all events by barges, as is attested by the names of *Seacoal Lane* and *Newcastle Lane*.

Moorfields was drained by the *Walbrook*. Two or three centuries ago this stream was vaulted over, and *Walbrook Street* was built upon the ground thus gained. The *Langbourne*, another of the city streams, has given its name to one of the London wards ; and *Sherbourne Lane*, near London Bridge, marks the course of the Sherbourne. Farther to the west, the positions of two small rivulets which crossed the Strand are denoted by *Ivybridge Lane* and *Strand-bridge Lane*.

The *Tyburn*, a much larger stream, after passing by the church of *St. Mary-le-bone*, and crossing the great western road near Stratford Place, passed across *Brook Street*, and down Engine Street, to the depression of Piccadilly. The hollow in the Green Park is, in fact, the valley of the Tyburn, and the ornamental water in front of Buckingham Palace was the marsh in which it stagnated before its junction with the Thames.

To the west of the Holborn and the Tyburn we find the *Westbourne*, with its affluent the *Kilburn*. On the formation of Hyde Park a dam was constructed across the valley of the Westbourne so as to head up the water, thus forming the *Serpentine River*, which leaves the park at Albert Gate and crosses the Kensington Road at *Knightsbridge*.

It would appear that the water supply of Old London, when not derived from the Thames, the Holborn, or the Tyburn, was obtained from numerous wells—*Clerkenwell*, or the priests' well, *Bridewell*, or St. Bridget's well, *Holywell*, *Sadler's Wells*, *Bagnigge Wells*, and others ; and in later times from the conduits, or fountains, which gave a name to *Lamb's Conduit Street*, and *Conduit Street*, Regent Street.

The use of the *Shoreditch*, the *Walbrook*, the *Sherbourne*, the *Langbourne*, and the *Fleet*, was, we will hope, discontinued at a comparatively early period.

Redriff, which is a corruption of Rotherhithe, St. Mary; *Somerset*, a corruption of Summer's Hithe; *Stepney*, anciently Stebenhithe; *Queenhithe*, and *Lambeth*, or lambs' hithe, mark some of the chief "hithes," or landing-places, on the banks of the Thames.

Horseferry Road is a reminiscence of the ferry which Westminster Bridge has superseded

The Thames was formerly by no means confined to its present bed, but both above and below the city spread out into broad marshes, where the varying channels of the river enclosed numerous islands. *Lambeth Marsh*, and perhaps *Marsham Street*, may remind us of the former. Some of the islands are commemorated by such names as *Battersea* (which is St. Peter's-ey, or St. Patrick's-ey), *Bermondsey*, *Putney*, and the *Isle of Dogs*.

The monastic establishments were chiefly situated in the fields around the city, their sacred character rendering unnecessary the protection of the walls. *Convent*, or *Covent Garden*, was the garden of the monks of Westminster Abbey. The name of the *Chartreuse*, or Carthusian convent, has been corrupted into the *Charterhouse*. At *Canonbury*, Islington, was

Walbrook.—Is not "wall-brook" but "foreigners' brook" (J. E. B. Gover, *Place-names of Middlesex*).—B. S. S.

Hithe.—The names of *Erith* and *Greenhithe*, lower down the river, contain the same root.

Islands.—*Thorney Island*, on which Westminster Abbey was built, seems to have been completely surrounded by the river. The ornamental water in St. James's Park occupies a part of the bed of the northern branch of the Thames. During the excavation of St. Katharine's Docks old ships were dug out, showing that here also the Thames must have shifted its channel.

Monasteries.—So *Orchard Street*, Bristol, was the garden of a monastery, and *Culver Street* was the columbarium.

an affiliated establishment of the canons of St. Bartholomew's Priory, now *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*. *Spital Square* occupies the site of the churchyard belonging to the church of the priory and hospital of St. Mary, which stood beyond the walls in *Spital Fields*. In *Austin Friars*, Broad Street, stood the convent of the Augustines; that of the Minoresses, or Nuns of St. Clare, was in the *Minories*, just outside the eastern wall; and in Crutched Friars, Tower Hill, was that of the Crutched Friars, distinguished by the cross upon their dress. *St. Katharine's Docks* occupy the site of the abbey of St. Catherine. The Knights of the Temple of Jerusalem occupied what is now the *Temple*; the round church, built on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, being the only part of the ancient building still remaining. At *St. John's Gate*, Clerkenwell, we find a vestige of the other great military order, the Hospitallers, the Knights of the Hospital of St. John, of Jerusalem, Rhodes, and Malta.

To several of the convents belong sanctuaries, or precincts possessing the valuable privilege of freedom from arrest. The *Broad Sanctuary* belonged to the abbot and monks of Westminster. The monastic establishment of the *Savoy* enjoyed similar privileges. The *Times* is now printed within the precincts of the convent of the *Black Friars*, or *Dominicans*, who together with the *White Friars*, or Carmelites, and

Crutched Friars.—A *crutch* is the old English word for a cross. A cripple's *crutch* has a cross piece of wood at the top. *Crouchmass* was the festival on the 14th of September in honour of the Holy Cross.

Blackfriars.—*Gloster Court*, Blackfriars, is a corruption of Cloister Court.

Dominicans, etc.—The Augustines, the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Carmelites were the four mendicant orders whose sphere of labour lay among the crowded population of great cities. The Benedictines and Cistercians had their establishments, for the most part, in country districts, where they discharged the duties of great feudal landowners.

the *Grey Friars*, or Franciscans, possessed the privileges of sanctuary, the abuse of which has conferred an unenviable notoriety upon the districts to which these immunities were attached.

Special districts in the city, or in the suburbs, were assigned to aliens, or appropriated by those who carried on certain trades. *Tooley Street*, a corruption of St. Olaf's Street, and *St. Clement Danes* mark respectively the colony and the burying-place of the Danes in the southern and western suburbs. The Jews were admitted within the walls, and resided in the two districts which still retain the names of *Jewin Street* and the *Old Jewry*. The Lombard pawnbrokers and money dealers established themselves in the street which bears their name, between the two chief centres of trade, the positions of which are denoted by the names of *Cheapside* and *Eastcheap*. The corn-market on *Cornhill* adjoined the grass-market in Grasschurch or *Gracechurch Street*. The wool-market was held round the churchyard of *St. Mary Woolchurch*. The grocers were established in *Sopers' Lane*; and *Lothbury*, a corruption of Lattenbury, was inhabited by the workmen in brass and copper. The names of the *Poultry*, the *Vintry*, *Fish Street*, *Bread Street*, *Milk Street*, *Leadenhall*, *Leather Lane*, *Silver Street*, *Sheremoniers' or Sermon Lane*, and *Smithfield* indicate the localities appointed to other trades.

The streets in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's were

Greyfriars.—The monastery of the Grey Friars is now Christ's Hospital. The cloisters and the buttery are the only parts of the old edifice now remaining. The Grey Friars were sometimes called the Minorites, but the name of the Minorities is derived, as has been said above, from the Minoress nuns, and not from the Minorite friars.

St. Olaf's Street.—St. Olaf was the great saint of Scandinavia.

Cheapside.—From the Anglo-Saxon *ceap*, trading.

Sopers' Lane.—Now Queen Street, Cheapside.

Leadenhall.—A corruption of Leather Hall.

Sheremoniers' Lane.—A sheremonier was a man who cut bullion into shape ready for coining. The Mint, in Bermondsey, was the issuing place at a later date.

occupied by those who ministered to the temporal and spiritual necessities of the frequenters of the church. *Dean's Court*, *Doctors' Commons*, and *Godliman Street* still form an oasis of ecclesiastical repose amid the noise and whirl of the city. At the great entrance of the cathedral the scene must have resembled that which we see at the doors of continental churches, which are often blocked up by stalls for the sale of rosaries, crucifixes, and breviaries. We read in Stow's *Survey*: "This street is now called *Paternoster Row*, because of the stationers or text-writers that dwelled there, who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely A B C, or Absies, with the Paternoster, Ave, Creed, Graces, etc. There dwelled also Turners of Beads, and they were called Paternoster-makers. . . . At the end of Paternoster Row is *Ave Mary Lane*, so called upon the like occasion of text-writers and bead-makers then dwelling there. And at the end of that lane is likewise *Creed Lane*, late so called . . . and *Amen Corner* is added thereunto betwixt the south end of Warwick Lane and the north end of Ave Mary Lane."

Of the recreations of Old London but few memorials are preserved in names. It is difficult to realize the fact that tournaments were held on London Bridge or in the middle of Cheapside. The name of *Queen Street*, Cheapside, seems to have arisen from an ancient stone balcony which had been erected at the corner of the street in order to enable the queens of England to enjoy the spectacle of the tourneys which on special occasions were held in this great thoroughfare.

Drury Lane Theatre was built on the site of a cock-pit called the Phoenix, the memory of which is perpetuated not only in the *Rejected Addresses*, but by

Queen Street.—The permanent stone balcony was erected in 1329 in consequence of the fall of one of the temporary wooden structures previously used. The name of the street was bestowed in 1667, when it was rebuilt after the Great Fire.

the names of *Phœnix Alley* leading to Long Acre, and of *Cockpit Alley* in *Great Wyld Street*.

The names of many of our streets preserve the remembrance of the sites of the town houses of great historical families. These were originally within the walls. In the time of Henry VI. the Percys, Earls of Northumberland, had their town house near Fenchurch Street, on the spot which still goes by the name of *Northumberland Alley*. The De la Poles, Dukes of Suffolk, lived in *Suffolk Lane*, Cannon Street; the Manners family resided in *Rutland Place*, Blackfriars; the Earls of Devonshire in *Devonshire Square*, Bishopsgate; and the Earls of Bridgewater in *Bridgewater Square*, Barbican. *London House Yard*, in St. Paul's Churchyard, marks the site of the palace attached to the See of London.

The greater security which existed under the Tudor princes is shown by the fact that the protection of the walls was gradually found to be unnecessary, and mansions began to cover the ground between London and Westminster, where hitherto churchmen only had found it safe to reside.

The Bishops of Bangor, Chichester, Durham, and Ely lived respectively in *Bangor Court*, Shoe Lane; *Chichester Rents*, Chancery Lane; *Durham Street*, Temple Bar; and *Ely Place*, Holborn. *Saffron Hill*, near Ely Place, has obtained its name from the saffron which grew abundantly in the gardens of Ely House. Between the River Fleet and Temple Bar we find *Salisbury Square*, which occupies the site of the courtyard of the old Salisbury House, belonging to the See of Sarum; while *Dorset Street* and *Dorset Court*, Fleet Street, mark the position of the residence of the Sackvilles, Earls of Dorset. In Clerkenwell we find

Town houses.—Richard III. resided in Castle Baynard, and Duke Humphrey of Gloucester and Prince Rupert in the Barbican. *Old Palace Yard* reminds us of the ancient palace of the kings of England, the site of which is now occupied by the Houses of Parliament.

a *Northampton Square*, which was formerly the garden of the Earls of Northampton ; and in *Aylesbury Street* and *Cobham Row*, both in the same fashionable locality, were the houses of the Earls of Aylesbury and of the celebrated Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham. The Wriothesleys, Earls of Southampton, lived in *Southampton Buildings*, Chancery Lane, and Christopher Hatton, Elizabeth's chancellor, had his house in Hatton Garden.

But the neighbourhood of the Strand was the favourite residence of the great nobles, probably because the execrable condition of the roads rendered necessary the use of the Thames as the chief highway. At the beginning of the seventeenth century the Strand must have presented the appearance of a continuous line of palaces, with gardens sloping down to the brink of the then silvery Thames. *Essex Street*, *Devereux Court*, and *Essex Court* point out the spot where Elizabeth's favourite plotted and rebelled. The great space which is now occupied by *Surrey Street*, *Howard Street*, *Norfolk Street*, and *Arundel Street* is a proof of the wide extent of the demesne attached to Arundel House, the residence of "all the Howards." The present *Somerset House* stands on the site of the palace built by the Protector Somerset, which afterwards became the residence of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. Those former nests of poverty and crime called *Clarehouse Court*, *Clare Market*, and *Newcastle Street* replace the mansions and gardens of Clare House, the residence of the Earls of Clare, afterwards Dukes of Newcastle. Near *Craven Buildings*, Drury Lane, stood the house of Lord Craven, a soldier of the Thirty Years' War, celebrated as the hero of Creutznach and the champion of the Winter Queen. *Clifford's Inn* and *Gray's Inn* were the mansions of the Barons Clifford and Gray de Wilton. Peter de Savoy, uncle of Eleanor of Provence, the queen of Henry III., built for himself a palace at the *Savoy*,

which was afterwards converted into a conventual establishment. Facing each other, on opposite sides of the Strand, stood the mansions of the two sons of the great Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh. The elder son, created Earl of Exeter, occupied his father's house, which has now made way for *Burleigh Street*, *Exeter Hall*, and *Exeter Street*; while the younger son, Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, built Salisbury House on the site where *Cecil Street* and *Salisbury Street* are now standing.

In close proximity to the houses of the Cecils was, as we have seen, the "convent garden," belonging to the abbot and monks of Westminster. After the dissolution of the monasteries this property came into the hands of the Russell family, and here the Earls of Bedford built a mansion, which, about two centuries ago, gave place to *Southampton Street*, *Russell Street*, *Tavistock Street*, and *Bedford Street*. The Russells then removed to Bloomsbury, where *Bedford Square*, *Southampton Street*, *Russell Square*, *Tavistock Square*, and *Chenies Street* preserve the memory of the great house they occupied. *Sydney Alley* and *Leicester Square* remind us of another historic name—that of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, whose house stood on what is now called *Leicester Place*. *George Street*, *Villiers Street*, *Duke Street*, or *Alley*, and *Buckingham Street* preserve every syllable of the name and titles of "Steenie," the fortunate and unfortunate favourite of James I. and "baby Charles." Of all the palaces which once lined the Strand, Northumberland House is the only one which still remains.

If the Strand is full of memories of the statesmen and favourites of Elizabeth, *Piccadilly* brings us to

Salisbury Street, etc.—The *Adelphi*, with the five streets—*Robert Street*, *John Street*, *George Street*, *James Street*, and *Adam Street*—was built in 1760 by four brothers of the name of Adam.

Duke Street.—Now improved away.

Piccadilly.—So called from *Piccadilla Hall*, a shop for the sale of piccadillas, the fashionable peaked or turn-over collars.

the time of the Restoration. *Albemarle Street* and *Clarges Street*, *Arlington Street* and *Bennet Street*, *The Clarendon*, *Cork Street*, *Coventry Street*, *Dover Street*, *Jermyn Street* and *St. Alban's Place*, *Sackville Street* and *Dorset Place*, *Cleveland Row*, *King Street*, *Charles Street*, *St. James' Street*, *Duke Street*, *York Street*, and *The Albany* are in convenient proximity to *Pall Mall*, and the *Mall* in *St. James's Park*, where the courtiers from whom these streets derived their names played at *Paille Maille* while the Merry Monarch fed his ducks.

There are a few scattered names to remind us of persons and events memorable in later times. *Harley Street*, *Oxford Street*, *Henrietta Street*, *Cavendish Square*, and *Holles Street* take their names from Harley, Earl of Oxford, and his wife, Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles. *Hans Place* and *Sloane Street* bear the names of Sir Hans Sloane, who invested his fees in the purchase of the manor of Chelsea, and in the formation of a collection of natural curiosities as celebrated as Harley's collection of MSS. or the marbles of the Earl of Arundel. *Pimlico* takes its name from a celebrated character of a very different order—one Ben Pimlico, who kept a suburban tavern, first at Hoxton, but afterwards transferred to the neighbourhood of Chelsea.

The dates at which other streets were built can, in many cases, be determined by the names they bear.

Albemarle—*Clarges*.—Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and Nan Clarges, Duchess of Albemarle.

Bennet Street.—Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington.

Cork Street.—Boyle, Earl of Cork.

Coventry Street.—Lord Keeper Coventry.

Jermyn Street.—Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, one of the heroes of Grammont's Memoirs.

Sackville Street.—Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset.

Cleveland Row.—The "beautiful fury" Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland.

Charles Street, *Duke Street*, etc.—Charles II. and James, Duke of York and Albany.

If the Savoy reminds of the queen of Henry III., *Portugal Street*, Lincoln's Inn, carries us to the time of the marriage of Charles II. *Queen Ann Street*, *Marlborough Street*, *Hanover Square*, *Great George Street*, *Regent Street*, *King William Street*, and *Victoria Street* afford dates, more or less definite, of certain metropolitan extensions or improvements; while *Blenheim Street*, *Quebec Street*, *Vigo Street*, *Waterloo Bridge*, and *Trafalgar Square* are instances of that system of nomenclature which has been so extensively carried out in Paris.

CHAPTER VIII

HISTORIC SITES

IN the preceding chapter it has been shown how the history of a great city tends to perpetuate itself in its street-names. The instance of London may suffice as an example of the value of local names in city history, and in this chapter we will rather pursue another department of the subject, and collect the names of various scattered historic sites—names which conserve the remembrance of historic personages, which denote the localities of great battles, or of places otherwise memorable in the history of the human race.

The places where popular self-government has at any time been exercised are frequently indicated by local names.

Runnimeede, the “meadow of the runes,” was the ancient Anglo-Saxon field of council; and on the spot thus consecrated to national liberty the privileges of the great feudatories of England were afterwards secured by the Great Charter.

In Scotland the ancient place of assembly was the *Mote Hill* at Scone, near the ancient capital of Scotland. In the midst of the town of Hawick there is a singular conical mound call the *Moat Hill*. We may notice also the names of the *Moot Hill* at the eastern end of Lyne Bridge, and the *Mote of the Mark* in Galloway. On the confines of the Lake District there

The Mote Hill at Scone.—This, perhaps the most interesting historical memorial in Scotland, was removed during the last century to improve the view from the drawing-room window!

are hills called *Moutay* and *Caermote* ; and there is a *Moot Hill* at Naseby, all of which have probably served as the meeting-places of assemblies.

But the most noticeable traditions of ancient liberties are associated with the places where the *Things*, the judicial and legislative assemblies of the Scandinavian nations, were wont to meet. These institutions, of which we find traces in all the regions colonized by the Northmen, were derived from the parent country, Norway, where there was an *Althing*, or general assembly, and four district *Things* for the several provinces. The Norwegian parliament still goes by the name of the *Storthing*, or great council. The *Thing* usually met on some island, hill, or promontory, where its deliberations could be carried on secure from lawless disturbance.

The Northmen introduced their *Things* into England. At the "hustings," or *house things*, the duly qualified householders still assemble to delegate their legislative powers to their representatives in parliament.

In the Danelagh, as well as in most of the detached Scandinavian colonies, we find local names which prove the former existence of these *Things*.

In the Shetland Islands, *Sandsting*, *Aithsting*, *Delting*, *Nesting*, and *Lunzieting* were the places of assembly for the local *Things* of the several islands, while *Tingwall* seems to have been the spot where the *Althing*, or general assembly, was held. In a fresh-water lake, in the parish of Tingwall, there is an island still called the *Sawting*. On it are four great stones, the seats for the officers of the court, and the access is by stepping-stones laid in the shallow waters of the lake. In the Shetlands the old Norwegian laws are even now administered at open courts of justice which still go by the ancient name of *Lawtings*.

Things in the Shetlands.—These were usually held in the centre of circles of upright stones, perhaps the erection of an earlier race.

In the Ross-shire colony we find the name of *Dingwall*, while *Tinwald Hill*, near Dumfries, was the assembly place of the colonists who settled on the northern shore of the Solway. Not far from the centre of the Cheshire colony in the Wirall we find the village of *Thingwall*. The three neighbouring Danish parishes in Essex of *Thorp-le-Soken*, *Walton-le-Soken*, and *Kirby-le-Soken* possessed the privilege of holding a *soke*, or local court, independent of the jurisdiction of the hundred—a vestige, probably, of their ancient Scandinavian franchises.

In the Danelagh we meet with several places bearing names of the same class, which may, with greater or less certainty, be regarded as meeting-places of local *Things*. In Northamptonshire we have, near Kettering, a place called *Finedon*, which was anciently written *Thingdon*, and there is a place called *Dingley* near Market Harborough. Not far from Stamford we find *Tinwell* in the county of Rutland.

In the Scandinavian district of Cumberland and Westmoreland the word *Thing* does not appear in any local name; but the *Vale of Legberthwaite* possibly contained the *lögberg*, or “hill of laws,” from which the local enactments were proclaimed.

By far the most interesting of these ancient Westminster is *Tynwald Hill* in the Isle of Man. Less than two centuries ago the Isle of Man preserved a sort of quasi-independence of the British Crown, and it was only in the year 1764 that the Duke of Atholl parted with the last of the royal rights, which had descended to him from the ancient Norwegian kings. But though the representative of the Norwegian jarls has divested himself of his regal prerogatives, the descendants of the Vikings still retain a shadow of their ancient legislative powers. The old Norse *Thing* has survived continuously in the Isle of Man to the present day, though in Iceland, in Norway, and in Denmark its functions have been intermitted, or have long ceased.

The three estates still assemble every year, and no laws are valid in the island unless they have been first duly proclaimed from the summit of Tynwald Hill.

The ancient place of the coronation of the kings of England was *Kingston*, in Surrey, where, in the centre of the town, is still to be seen the stone on which the Saxon monarchs sat while the ceremony was performed. *Kingsgate*, in the Isle of Thanet, marks the spot where Charles II. landed after his exile ; and *Queenborough*, in the Isle of Sheppey, is a proof of the development of the English navy in the time of Edward III. The manor of Hull, or *Kingston-upon-Hull*, was purchased by Edward I. ; and *Coningsby*, *Conington*, *Cunningham*, *Kingthorpe*, *King's Lynn*, *Lyme Regis*, and many similar names, denote the residences, or manors, of Saxon, Danish, and English monarchs.

Local names often conserve the memory of famous battles, or sometimes they tell us of forgotten contests of which no other memorial remains.

The final overthrow of the Britons by Athelstan in the year 936 occurred at a place called *Bolleit*, in Cornwall. This name means in Cornish the " House of Blood."

The name of *Battlefield*, about three miles from Shrewsbury, is a memorial of the decisive contest which Shakespeare has so vividly brought before us in *Henry IV.* ; and an additional memorial of the fiery Welsh chieftain is found in an ancient tumulus near Corwen, which bears the name of *Dinas Mont Owain Glyndwr*, and from the summit of which he is said to have been in the habit of gazing down the valley of Dee.

Close to Bannockburn is the enclosure of *Bloody Fold*, where the Earl of Gloucester fell, and the name

Battlefield.—The collegiate church of Battlefield was founded by Henry IV. in commemoration of the victory.

of *Gillies Hill* commemorates the station of the camp-followers who created the fatal panic.

Of the destruction of the Spanish Armada we have a geographical reminiscence in the name of *Port-na-Spanien* in Ireland, where one of the galleons of the Invincible Armada was dashed to pieces.

There is a place called *Battle Flats* north of Bosworth, though perhaps hardly near enough to be confidently referred to as the scene of the struggle. *Crown Hill*, a small eminence on the plain, is pointed out as the spot where Stanley placed Richard's crown on the head of Henry VII.

The flying Cavaliers, after the defeat at Naseby, were overtaken and cut to pieces at a place now called *Slaughterford*, where the road to Harborough crosses the Welland ; and a part of the route by which Monmouth's army marched to the night attack at Sedgemoor still goes by the name of *War Lane*.

The names of the town of *Battle* in Sussex, and of *Battle Flats* near Stamford Bridge, have already been mentioned as instances in point. *Senlac* (*Sanguue Lac*), the Norman name of the battlefield of Hastings, still survives as a local name in the neighbourhood of the town of Battle. *Standard Hill*, close by, is said to be the place where the Conqueror raised his standard previous to the commencement of the engagement, and *Montjoie*, one of the four wards of the town, commemorates the spot to which he rode in triumph at the conclusion of the fight.

In the Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 1016) we have an account of the great victory gained by Cnut over Eadmund Ironside, which led to the division of the kingdom between the two monarchs. The Chronicle places the battle at Assandun in Essex. Near Bilericay there is a place now called *Assingdon*, and in the neighbourhood we find twenty barrows, and the names of *Canewdon* and *Battlebridge*.

On *Camphill*, near Rochdale, the Danes are said

to have encamped on the eve of the battle that was fought in the neighbourhood; and *Killdanes*, the name of the valley below Camphill, tells us the story of that bloody day.

Near Stow-on-the-Wold, in Gloucestershire, is a Danish earthwork called *Bury Camp*. In a field called *Knap Danes*, in the parish of Nettlecombe, a vast quantity of bones was found, supposed to be those of the Danes who landed at Watchet in the year 918.

At *Danebury*, near Chelmsford, and at *Danes-banks*, in the parish of Chartham in Kent, the outlines of camps are still to be traced. *Gravenhill* is also the legendary scene of a battle with the Danes. It is surrounded with entrenchments, and is covered with mounds, which are probably the graves of the fallen warriors. At *Danes Graves*, on the Yorkshire wolds, numerous small tumuli are still visible. The name of *Danesford*, in Shropshire, is supposed to be a memorial of the Danes who wintered at the neighbouring town of Quatford in the year 896.

On Brent Knoll, near Athelney in Somersetshire, is a camp which tradition ascribes to Alfred, and at the foot of the hill, half a mile from its summit, stands the village of *Battlebury*. There is also a camp near Salisbury which goes by the name of *Battlesbury*, and there is a place called *Battlewic* near Colchester.

By the side of the Dee, in Scotland, there is an ancient earthwork called *Norman* (Northmen's) *Dikes*, in the front of which there is a piece of land which bears the name of *Bloody Stripe*. Near Burnham, in Norfolk, there is a camp surrounded by tumuli, the road leading to which goes by the name of *Bloodgate*. Two Roman camps in Forfarshire go by the names of *Battle Dikes* and *War Dikes*. There is a camp near Caterham called *War Coppice*. *Cadbury*, a name

Cadbury.—J. F. Chanter, *Place-names of Devonshire*, thinks the first syllable may be from Welsh *cad* or *coed*, "brambles or thorns."
—B. S. S.

which occurs in Somersetshire and in Devon, means the "battle entrenchment."

In the case of several of these battlefields we find traditions which assign a local habitation to the names of British chieftains or Anglo-Saxon kings. It is possible that in some of these instances minute fragments of historic truth have been conserved, but it is needless to say that the greatest caution must be exercised as to the conclusions which we allow ourselves to draw. The traditions are generally vague and obscure, and the personages whose names are associated with these sites have often only a mythical, or, to speak technically, an *eponymic* existence. This convenient phrase is used to convey the suggestion that a personal name has been evolved by a popular speculation to account for some geographical term, the true meaning of which has not been understood.

To take a few instances. The name of *Portsmouth* undoubtedly dates from the time when the commodious harbour was used as a *portus* by the Romans. But when we read in the Saxon Chronicle that Portsmouth derives its name from a Saxon chieftain of the name of Port, who landed there, we conclude at once that the name of Port is eponymic, that no such personage ever existed except in the imagination of some early historical speculator. Again, *Carisbrooke*, in the Isle of Wight, was anciently written *Wiht-gara-byrig*, "the burgh of the men of Wight," just as Canterbury, or Cant-wara-byrig, is "the burgh of the men of Kent." But when the Saxon Chronicle asserts that *Wiht-gara-byrig* was the burgh of a Saxon chief named *Wihtgar*, who was buried there, we can entertain no doubt that the name of *Wihtgar*, like that of *Port*, is eponymic. But we should undoubtedly be wrong were we to extend our scepticism to some other cases. For instance, we read in a later and more historical portion of the Saxon Chronicle, and in the Latin version which bears the name of

Florence, that King Harthacnut drank himself to death at a feast which Osgod Clapha, one of the great nobles of Wessex, gave in his house at Lambeth to celebrate the marriage of his daughter Gytha with Tovi the Proud. In this case there is a very high probability that the London suburb of *Clapham* takes its name from the *ham* of the Saxon thane.

Or to take another case of a somewhat different character. Near Christchurch, in Hampshire, there is a place called *Tyrrell's Ford*, around which a tradition used to linger that here Tyrrell passed on the day of the death of Rufus. There is nothing intrinsically improbable about this tradition, and Tyrrell is certainly not an eponymus.

Bearing in mind, then, the necessity of great caution as to the eponymic character of many of the heroes who figure in Bede and the Saxon Chronicle, we may proceed to enumerate a few of the more conspicuous of the localized traditions of the Saxon conquest.

Whether the names of Hengist and Horsa are wholly eponymic, or whether there remains a substratum of historic fact, after all due concessions have been made to the demands of modern criticism, is a question respecting which scholars are not agreed. But we find their names in many places. Thus at *Hengistbury Head*, on the Hampshire coast, there is a large funeral barrow protected by an entrenchment, and a tumulus of flints at *Horsted*, in Sussex, is said to mark the sepulchre of Horsa. There is also a mound near the castle wall of Conisbrough which bears the name of Hengist. Camden asserts that it was his tomb; and we learn from Polydore Vergil that in the sixteenth century a local tradition still survived respecting a great battle which had been fought upon the spot. Henry of Huntingdon informs us that Hengist and Horsa fought a battle with the Picts and Scots at

Clapham.—Professor Skeat considers the first syllable is connected with Danish *clöp*, a stump.—B. S. S.

Stamford in Lincolnshire. A local tradition affirms that the Saxons came from Kent by sea, and landed near Peterborough, after sailing up the Nen. This tradition is supported by the fact that at about two miles from Peterborough there is an ancient entrenchment which goes by the name of *Horsey Hill*. There is a camp near Chesterford in Essex called *Hingeston* barrows. We have also the names of *Hinksey*, near Oxford, anciently *Hengestesige*; *Henstridge* in Somerset, anciently *Hengestesricg*; *Hinxworth* in Hertfordshire, anciently *Haingesteworde*; and *Hengeston*, anciently *Hengestesdun*, in Cornwall. There are many other names of the same class. The numerous *Horsleys* and *Hinkleys* are probably only forest *leys* or pastures for horse or steed (*hengst*).

According to the Saxon Chronicle the kingdom of the South Saxons was founded by Aelle and his three sons, Cymen, Wlencing, and Cissa. If these names are not altogether eponymic, as is probably the case, the account in the Chronicle receives very remarkable confirmation from local names. The landing is said to have taken place at *Keynor* in Selsea, anciently *Cymenesora*, or Cymen's shore, where we may suppose the eldest son was left to guard the ships while the father and the brothers advanced into the interior. The name of *Lancing* near Shoreham is certainly very remarkably coincident with that of Wlencing. The name of Cissa may be sought at *Cissbury*, a rude camp on a lofty hill near Worthing, as well as at another camp in Wiltshire called *Chisbury*; also at *Cissanham* in Hampshire, and at *Chichester*, anciently *Cissan-ceaster*, the "fortress of Cissa," who, according to the Chronicle, succeeded in taking the old Roman city, and made it the capital of his kingdom of the South Saxons.

The kingdom of Wessex was founded, we are told,

Cymen.—*Cumnor*, in Berks, was anciently *Cumenora*.

Chichester.—There are the remains of a Saxon camp here.

by Cerdic, through whom King George claims to be lineally descended from Woden ! The name of Cerdic we find at *Charford*, anciently *Cerdices-ford*, where was fought the decisive battle which gave the Saxons the supremacy as far west as the Hampshire Avon. The nephew of Cerdic was the eponymic Wihtgar of Carisbrooke Castle, whose claims to a historical existence have already been discussed.

In *Sewardstone* near Waltham Abbey we have, perhaps, the name of Seward, king of the East Saxons ; and Offa, another king of the same people, had a palace and a tomb at *Offley*, near Hitchen. Another Offa, king of the Mercians, had a palace at Offenham in Worcestershire. The name of Wuffa, king of the East Angles, may perhaps be found at *Ufford* in Suffolk. *Rendlesham*, in the same county, was in the seventh century the residence of Redwald, another king of the East Angles. Among other Anglian traditions we are told that King Atla of Norfolk was the founder of *Attlebury*, and that the name of Bebbe, the queen of Ida of Northumbria, is to be found in *Bebban-burh*, now *Bamborough*, near Berwick-upon-Tweed. Oswald, a Christian prince of Mercia, gave his name to *Oswestry*. The strong natural fortress of *Edinburgh* bears the name of Edwin, King of Northumbria, who extended his kingdom to the shores of the Forth.

The British traditions conserved in local names are often more trustworthy than those of the Saxon period. There is a high probability that *Maes Garmon*, near Mold, was the scene of the famous Alleluia victory, which was obtained by St. German over the Picts. The good bishop placed the members of his church militant in ambush, and when the invaders were fairly entangled in the intricacies of the valley a loud

Cerdic.—The locality of *Cerdices-ora*, where the Chronicle (A.D. 514) asserts that Cerdic landed, has not been satisfactorily indentified. Perhaps it may be Charmouth, in Dorset.

shout of Alleluia from the Welsh created a panic which enabled them to gain an easy but decisive victory.

The *Caradoc*, the most picturesque of the Shropshire hills, is crowned by an earthwork bearing the name of *Caer Caradoc*, and here, as tradition affirms, was the stronghold of Caractacus.

We have a *Caesar's Camp* near Farnham, and a *Vespasian's Camp* in Wiltshire.

We read that the body of Ambrosius, the successor of Vortigern, was buried, according to his dying request, at *Ambresbury* on Salisbury Plain.

In Strathearn there is a barrow which goes by the name of *Carn-Chainichin*—that is, the Cairn of Kenneth. This name, no doubt, preserves the memory of the burial-place of Kenneth IV. of Scotland, who in the year 1003 was slain by Malcolm II. in a battle which was undoubtedly fought in the near neighbourhood of the cairn.

An entrenchment on Barra Hill in Aberdeenshire bears the name of *Cummin's Camp*, and thus preserves the memory of the defeat of Comyn, Earl of Buchan, by Robert Bruce; while *Dalry*, the "king's field," is the spot where John of Lorn defeated Bruce, and from whence he tracked him with bloodhounds, as is so inimitably told in the *Tales of a Grandfather*.

CHAPTER IX

SACRED SITES

DAY after day, as the weeks run round, we have obtruded upon our notice the names of the deities who were worshipped by our pagan forefathers. This heathenism is indeed so deeply ingrained into our speech, that we are accustomed daily, without a thought, to pronounce the sacred names of Tiw, Woden, Thunor, and Frea. These names are so familiar to us that we are apt to forget how little is really known of the mythology of those heathen times. We have, it is true, *Beowulf* and the *Traveller's Song*, the *verse Edda*, and other parallel Norse and Teutonic legends, but the Anglo-Saxon literature dates only from the Christian period, and proceeds mostly from the pens of Churchmen, who naturally preferred to recount histories of Christian saints, and willingly allowed the pagan legends to die away out of the memories of men. Our knowledge of Anglo-Saxon mythology is scanty, and is only scantily supplemented by the information which may be derived from place-names.

Tewin, in Hertfordshire, bears the name of the god Tiw, and perhaps *Tewesley* in Surrey.

Frea may be represented by *Fridaythorpe* in York-

Fridaythorpe.—Friday appears to have been used as a personal name (*Place-names of Hertfordshire*).—B. S. S.

shire, three *Fridaystreets* in Surrey, and one in Suffolk.

Of the worship of Woden, the evidence is *Wednesbury* in Staffordshire, *Wodnesborough* in Kent and Wilts, *Wanstrow* (formerly *Wodnestreow*) in Somerset, *Wansdike* (formerly *Wodnesdic*) in Wiltshire, *Wambrook* in Dorset, *Wansford* in Northamptonshire, and another place of the same name in the East-Riding, and *Wednesfield* in Staffordshire; possibly also *Woden Hill* on Bagshot Heath, *Wonston* in Hampshire, *Wedneshough* in Lancashire, *Wanstead* in Essex, *Wamden* in Bucks, two *Wansleys* in Staffordshire, *Wendon* in Essex and in Somerset, and *Wednesham* in Cheshire.

The Scandinavian Thor was worshipped by the Anglo-Saxons under the name of Thunor, a name identical with the English *thunder* and the German equivalent *Donner*. We find traces of the worship of the Saxon god in the names of two places called *Thundersleigh* in Essex, and one in Hants, as well as, perhaps, *Thundersfield* and *Thunderhill* in Surrey, and *Thundridge* in Herts. To the name of Thor we may assign *Thursley* in Surrey, *Thurleigh* in Bedfordshire, *Thurlow* in Essex, *Thursford* in Norfolk, *Tursdale* in Durham, *Thurso* in Caithness, *Torness* in Shetland, and *Thorigny* in Normandy, all of which, as we have seen, are in regions settled more or less by Scandinavian colonists. In some of these cases it is probable that the name may have been derived from some Viking who bore the name of Thor.

Names like *Baldersby* or *Balderton* are derived from the personal name *Bealdhere*, and not from the Norse deity *Balder*.

Of the mythic heroes of Scandinavian legend, the

Some Viking.—In the case of several villages called *Thursby* this is the more probable supposition.

name of Weland, the Northern Vulcan, who fabricates the arms of the heroes of the early Sagas, is preserved at a place in Berkshire called *Waylandsmith*. Here there still stands the structure which our ancestors called Weland's Forge, a huge megalithic monument consisting of two chambers constructed of upright stones and roofed with large slabs. Here the hero-smith was supposed to fabricate horse-shoes. Though bearing a Saxon name, and connected with a Saxon legend, it is doubtless only a Celtic grave.

The name of Eigil, the hero-archer, is possibly to be sought at *Aylesbury*, formerly *Aeglesbyrig*, as well, perhaps, as at *Aylesford* and *Aylestone*. *Asgarby* probably refers to Asgard, the home of the gods.

There is another class of names of sacred sites—those, namely, which are not associated with the names of particular deities.

The name of *Redruth*, in Cornwall, is written in old deeds *Rhe druith*, the stream of the Druids. *Lund* and *Lundgarth*, both in Holderness, are probably from the Norse *lundr*, a sacred grove. Of the numerous places bearing the name of Holywell, Holy Island, and Holy Hill, many were probably the sites of an ancient pagan cultus, to which, in accordance with Gregory's well-weighed instructions, a Christian import was given by Augustine and his brother missionaries. The churches of St. Martin and St. Pancras at Canterbury, as well as

Waylandsmith.—In the charters the place is called *Welandes Smidde*, Weland's Forge.

Gregory's well-weighed instructions.—"Upon mature deliberation," he came to the conclusion that "the temples of the idols ought not to be destroyed," but that the idols should be destroyed, and the temples, well sprinkled with holy water, should be supplied with relics, so that the nation of the Angles "may the more familiarly resort to the places to which they have been accustomed" (Bede, *Ecclesiastical History*, I. 30).

Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, were built on the sites of heathen temples, and are instances of this practice of enlisting in favour of the new faith the local religious attachments of the people.

The prefix *llan*, which, as we have seen, occurs so frequently in Cornwall, Wales, and the border counties, often enables us to detect the spots which were the first to be dedicated to purposes of Christian worship.

The Cymric *llan* is replaced in Scotland and Ireland by the analogous Gaelic word *kil*. Originally this denoted only a hermit's cell, though it was afterwards used to mean the "church," of which the hermit's cell was so often the germ.

In Wales and the neighbouring counties a few names occur with the prefix *kil* instead of *llan*. These names may probably be regarded as local memorials of those Irish missionaries who about the fifth century resorted in considerable numbers to the shores of Wales.

It seems to have been by means of those Irish hermits that the fierce Scandinavians who settled in the islands off the Scottish coast were first brought to submit to the gentle influences of Christianity. The Norse name for these anchorite fathers was *Papar*. Three islets among the Hebrides, two in the Orkneys, two in the Shetlands, and others among the Faroes and off the coast of Iceland, bear the names of Pabba or Papa, the "Father's isle." At Enhallow, and at

Kil.—For example, Kilmore, Kilkenny, Killin, Icolmkill.

Kil, in Wales.—We find *Kilcwm*, *Kilsant*, and *Kilycon* in Carmarthen; *Kilgarran* and *Kilred* in Pembrokeshire; *Kilkenin*, *Kiluellon*, and *Kilwy* in Cardigan; *Kilowen* in Flint, and *Kilgwri* in Cheshire.

Islands in the Hebrides.—*Pabba* off Skye, *Pabba* off Harris, and *Pabba* off Barra.

In the Orkneys.—*Papa Westray* and *Papa Stronsay*.

In the Shetlands.—*Papa Stour* and *Papa Little*.

one of the Pápas in the Orkneys, the ancient cells are preserved.

In that part of England which was settled by the Danes the missionary efforts seem to have been more of a parochial character. We find the prefix *kirk*, a church, in the names of no less than sixty-eight places in the Danelagh, while in the Saxon portion of England we find it scarcely once. *Kirkby* means church-village, and the Kirbys which are dotted over East Anglia and Northumbria speak to us of the time when the possession of a church by a village community was the exception, and not, as is now happily the case, the rule.

Joined with the prefixes *kil* and *llan* we find not infrequently the name of the apostle of each wild valley or rocky islet—the first Christian missionary who ventured into the mountain fastnesses to tame their savage denizens.

In a few of these cases, where the same name is repeated again and again, we can only infer the fact of the dedication of the church to some saint of widely extended fame. Thus the repute of St. Bridget has given rise to no less than eighteen *Kilbrides* in Scotland alone. At *Icolmkill*, or Iona, as well as at *Inchcolm*, *Colonsay*, and *Kirkcolm*, we find the name of St. Columba, the great apostle of the Picts, who is said to have founded a hundred monasteries in Ireland and Scotland. So the name of St. Ciaran, the apostle of the Scoto-Irish, and the founder of a monastic rule, is found at *Kilkiaran* in Islay, as well as at *Kilkerran* in Ayrshire and in Connemara. But a very large number of these saint-names are locally unique, and the parishes which bear such names are almost always the most ancient, their ecclesiastical position being that of the mother parishes, affiliated to

Iona.—Iona, the chief monastery and seminary of North Britain, and the burial-place of innumerable kings and saints, was originally bestowed on St. Columba by one of the Pictish kings.

which are the churches dedicated to saints in the Roman calendar. Hence these village-names may fairly be adduced as evidence in any attempt to localize the scene of the labours of these primitive missionaries.

Our space would fail were we to attempt such a commemoration in this place ; it may suffice to indicate the names of a few of the local saints who are associated with some of the more familiar localities. Thus the watering-place of *Llandudno* takes its name from St. Tudno, a holy hermit who took up his abode among the rocks of the Orme's Head. *Llanberis*, now the headquarters of Welsh tourists, commemorates the labours of St. Peris, an apostolically-minded cardinal. In the case of *Beddgelert*, the legend of the hound Gelert, which Spencer has so gracefully enshrined in verse, must give place to the claims of St. Celert, a Welsh saint of the fifth century, to whom the church of *Llangeller* is consecrated. *Llangollen* is so called from St. Collen, a man more fortunate, or unfortunate, than the majority of his brethren, in that a Welsh legend of his life has come down to us, recounting the deeds of valour which he performed when a soldier in the Roman armies ; how he became Abbot of Glastonbury, and finally retired to spend the remainder of his days in a cave scooped out in that rugged wall of cliff which bounds the lovely valley on which the saint has bestowed his name.

St. David, or St. Dewi, was a Welsh prince, whose preaching is compared to that of St. John the Baptist. He lived on herbs and clothed himself in the skins of beasts. *Llanddewi Brefi* marks the spot where, at a synod assembled for the purpose, he refuted Pelagius. He was buried at his see of *Ty Ddewi*, " the house of David," a place which the Saxons call St. David's. The names of St. Asaph, the apostle of North Wales, and of St. Maughold, or Macull, the apostle of the Isle

of Man, are to be found on the maps of the countries where they laboured. A few more of these names are appended below.

At *Kirkcudbright* and elsewhere we find the name of St. Cuthbert, a shepherd-boy who became Abbot of Melrose. *St. Beya*, an Irish virgin, lived an ascetic life at *St. Bees*, where her shrine was long a great place of pilgrimage. We find the name of St. Jia, another female saint, at *St. Ives* in Cornwall. There is another place called *St. Ives* which takes its name, we are told, from St. Ivon, a Persian bishop; but how his body reached Huntingdonshire, where it was miraculously discovered by a ploughman in the year 1001, tradition sayeth not. The neighbouring town of *St. Neot's* bears the name of St. Neot, who was a relative of King Alfred.

Legends more or less marvellous often attach to names of this class.

Saints' Names.—

The names of	are attributed to
<i>Llangatlock</i> , Brecknock and Monmouth,	} St. Cadoc, a martyr.
<i>Cadoxton</i> , Glamorgan,	
<i>Llanbadern</i> , Radnor and Cardigan,	} St. Padern, an Armorican bishop who came to Wales.
<i>Llangybi</i> , near Caerleon,	
<i>Caergybi</i> , at Holyhead,	} St. Cybi.
<i>Llanilltyd</i> , Glamorgan,	
<i>Crantock</i> , Cardigan,	St. Illtyd.
<i>Llangadog</i> , Carmarthenshire,	St. Carannog (Carantocus).
	St. Gadoga, a British saint of the fifth century, who died in Brittany.
<i>Llanidloes</i> ,	St. Idloes.
<i>Ardfinnan</i> , in Tipperary,	St. Finian the Leper, a royal saint.
<i>Kilbar</i> , in the Isle of Barra,	St. Bar.
<i>St. Kenelm's Well</i> ,	St. Kenelm, a Mercian prince, murdered in a wood by his aunt at the age of seven.
<i>Perranzabuloe</i> , or St. Perran in Sabulo, Cornwall, a church buried in the drifting sand,	St. Pirañ, a bishop consecrated by St. Patrick for a mission to Cornwall.
<i>Newton St. Petrock</i> , Devon,	St. Petroc, one of St. Patrick's missionary bishops.
<i>Penzance</i> — that is, Saint's Headland,	St. Anthony.

The history of St. Brynach, who gave his name to Llanfrynach, is, to say the least, somewhat remarkable ! We are gravely told how, for lack of a boat, he sailed from Rome to Milford Haven mounted on a piece of rock, and how among other proofs of supernatural power he freed Fishguard from the unclean spirits, who by their howlings had rendered the place uninhabitable.

St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, was the scene of the martyrdom of St. Edmund, king of the East Angles. He was taken prisoner by Ingvar the Viking, and having been bound to a tree, he was scourged and made a target for the arrows of the Danes, and was finally beheaded. *St. Albans* claims to be the scene of the sufferings of the proto-martyr of Britain, whose story is told in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*.

Of the great monastic edifices of later ages, most of which are now demolished wholly or in part, or devoted to other purposes, we find traces in the names of *Axminster*, *Leominster*, *Kidderminster*, *Westminster*, *Warminster*, *Bedminster*, *Beaminster*, *Sturminster*, *Upminster*, and others. Minster is the Anglo-Saxon form of the Low Latin *Monasterium*. Numerous names, such as *Nunthorpe* and *Nuneaton*, *Stapleford Abbots* and *Abbots Langley*, *Bishopsley* and *Bishops Stortford*, *Monkton* and *Monkland*, *Preston* and *Prestwich*, *Priors Hardwick*, *Buckland monachorum*, *Kingsbury Episcopi*, and *Toller Fratrum*, record the sites of the long-secularized possessions of nuns, abbots, priors, bishops, friars, monks, and priests. The word Temple often appears as a prefix in village-names, and marks the possession of the Templars ; such are *Cressing Temple* and *Temple Roydon* in Essex, *Temple Chelsing* and *Temple Dinsley* in Herts. *Terra Ecclesiae* is a phrase which is usually translated into the form of *Kirkland*, or corrupted into *Eccles*.

CHAPTER X

PHYSICAL CHANGES ATTESTED BY PLACE-NAMES

VAST geological operations are still in progress on the globe ; continents are slowly subsiding at the rate of a few inches in a century ; while new lands are uprising out of the waters, and extensive deltas are in process of formation by alluvial deposition. But these changes, vast as is their aggregate amount, are so gradual that generations pass away without having made note of any sensible mutations. Place-names, however, form an enduring chronicle, and often enable us to detect the progress of these physical changes, and occasionally even to assign a precise date to the period of their operation.

Thus it is not difficult to prove that the present aspect of the lower valley of the Thames is very different from what it must have been a thousand years ago. Instead of being confined within regular banks, the river must have spread its sluggish waters over a broad lagoon which was dotted with marshy islands. This is indicated by the fact that the Anglo-Saxon word *ey*, an island, enters into the composition of the names of many places by the riverside which are now joined to the mainland by rich pastures. *Bermondsey*, *Putney*, *Chertsey*, *Moulsey*, *Osney*, and *Whitney* were all islands in the lagoon. The Abbey Church of Westminster was built for security on *Thorney* Island, and the eastern portion of the water in St. James's Park is a part of that arm of the Thames which en-

circled the sanctuary of the monks and the palace of the Anglo-Saxon kings.

In Leland's time there was a shingle bank at the mouth of the Axe in Devon called the Chisille (Anglo-Saxon *ciesel*, shingle). The long ridge of shingle which joins the Isle of Portland to the mainland is also called the Chesil bank, and the name of the *Isle* of Portland proves that the formation of this ridge took place in modern times, subsequent to the period when Anglo-Saxon gave place to modern English.

The *Isle* of Thanet was formerly as much an island as the Isle of Sheppey is to-day. Ships bound up the Thames used ordinarily to avoid the perils of the North Foreland by sailing through the channel between the island and the mainland, entering by Sandwich and passing out by Reculver, near Herne Bay. Sandwich was then one of the chief ports of debarkation; but the ancient port is now a mile and a half distant from high-water mark; and the ruins of Rutupiae, now Richborough, the port where the Roman fleets used to be laid up, are now surrounded by fine pastures. *Ebbfleet*, which is now half a mile from the shore, was a port in the twelfth century, and its name indicates the former existence of a "tidal channel" at the spot. This navigable channel, which passed between the Isle of Thanet and the mainland, has been silted up by the deposits brought down by the River Stour. *Stourmouth* is now four miles from the sea, and marks the former embouchure of this river.

Romney Marsh, which is now a fertile tract containing 50,000 acres of the best pasturage in England, must, in Saxon times, have resembled the shore near Lymington—a worthless muddy flat, overflowed at every tide. *Old Romney*, *New Romney*, and *Scotney*

Romney Marsh.—Dungeness, at the southern extremity of Romney Marsh, is a long spit of shingle, derived from the disintegration of the cliffs at Beachy Head, and has for the last three centuries been advancing seaward at the rate of nearly twenty feet per annum.

were low islands which afforded sites for the earliest fisher-villages. The recent origin of this tract of land and the gradual progress of its reclamation are, moreover, curiously illustrated by the fact that over the greater portion of the marsh the place-names present a marked contrast to the ancient names which so abound in Kent. They are purely English, such as *Ivychurch*, *Fairfield*, *Brookland*, and *Newchurch*. In a few of the more elevated spots the names are Saxon, as *Winchelsea* or *Romney*, while it is only when we come to the inland margin of the marsh that we meet with a fringe of ancient names like *Lymne* or *Appledore*, which show the existence of continuous habitable land in the times of the Romans or the Celts.

Lymne, the ancient *Portus Lemanus*, was one of the three great fortified harbours which protected the communications of the Romans with the Continent. The ruins of the Roman port are now nearly two miles from the sea. The names of *West Hythe*, which is more than a mile from the shore, and of *Hythe*, which is only half a mile, chronicle the silting up of the back-water which formed the ancient port, and the successive seaward advances of the shingle since the time when the Saxon word *hithe* was superseded by its English equivalent "haven."

The name of *Newhaven* commemorates a geological event of an opposite character. *Lewes* was anciently a port, and *Hamsey* was a marshy island in the estuary of the River Ouse, which then entered the sea at

Place-names in Romney Marsh.—The same is the case in the Fens. The portions reclaimed at an early period show English names surrounded by a border of Danish names on the north and of Saxon names on the south.

Newhaven.—The name of *Newport* in South Wales reminds us in like manner of the decay of the Roman port at Caerleon, and the erection of another a little nearer to the sea; and Newport in the Isle of Wight has taken the place of an older harbour near Carisbrooke.

Seaford, but a great storm in the year 1570 permanently changed its course, and the port of Newhaven has arisen at the new outlet of the river.

Pevensey and *Selsey* are now no longer islands, the channels which divided them from the mainland having been silted up. The name of *Selsey* (seal's island) reminds us of the remote period when seals lay basking on the Sussex coast.

The central part of Somersetshire presents many names which show great physical changes. In the Saxon period *Muchelney*, *Rodney*, *Godney*, *Athelney*, *Bradney*, *Horsey*, *Hackney*, *Othery*, *Middleney*, *Thorney*, *Chedzoy*, *Westonzoyland*, and *Middlezoy* were islands, while the pasture-land called *Meare* was possibly once the bed of an inland lake.

The whole district of the *Traeth Mawr*, or "Great Sand," in North Wales was an estuary at no very remote period. The action of the sea may be distinctly traced along the rocks near Tremadoc. Almost every rocky knoll on the wide, flat pasture land bears the name of *ynys*, or island, and must once have been surrounded by every tide, as is still the case with *Ynys-giffan* and *Ynys-gyngar*. *Ynys Fawr* and *Ynys Fach*, the "Great Island" and the "Little Island," are now two miles from the sea. From *Ynys Hir*, now some way inland, Madoc is said to have sailed in quest of unknown lands. *Ywern*, two miles from the sea, was once a seaport, as is proved by the parish register of Penmorpha.

The tract of land near Dartmouth called *New Ground* was only reclaimed from the river a century and a half ago. *Roodey*, which now forms the race-course at Chester, was formerly an island surrounded

Seaford.—Possibly from the Danish *fjord*.

Tremadoc.—The site of this town was reclaimed from the sea in 1813 by means of an embankment made by Mr. Maddock.

Ynys.—For example, *Ynys-gwely*, *Ynys-ceiliog*, *Ynys-calch*, *Ynys-tywyn*. *Ynys Gwertheryn*, south of Harlech, is a mile inland.

by the River Dee. The Carse of Gowrie is the bed of an ancient arm of the sea, which, having been nearly filled up by the alluvium of the Tay and the Earn, has, in common with the whole of Central Scotland, undergone an elevation of twenty to thirty feet since the Roman period. *Inchture*, *Inchmartin*, *Inchmichael*, *Inchyra*, and *Megginch* were, as the names witness, islands in this firth. In the plain a little below Dunkeld a hillock containing 156 acres goes by the name of *Inchtuthill*, showing that the Tay must once have surrounded it.

This gradual elevation of Scotland may also be traced by means of the raised beaches on the western coast. Here also we meet with a remarkable etymological confirmation of the results arrived at on independent grounds by geological investigators. "Loch Ewe, in Ross-shire, one of our salt sea lochs," says Hugh Miller, "receives the waters of Loch Maree—a noble fresh-water lake about eighteen miles in length, so little raised above the sea-level that ere the last upheaval of the land it must have formed merely the upper reaches of Loch Ewe. Curiously enough, about a mile beyond its upper end, just where Loch Ewe would have terminated ere the land last arose, an ancient farm has borne from time immemorial the name of *Kinloch Ewe*—the head of Loch Ewe."

Start Island, in the Orkneys, has in comparatively recent times been separated from the island of Sanda. The word *start* means a tail, as in the case of Start-point in Devon and the *redstart* or red-tailed bird. Thus the name of this island proves that it was once only a long promontory projecting from the island of Sanda.

The Fens of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire constitute a vast alluvial flat of more than a thousand

Inchture, etc.—An anchor has been dug up at Megginch, and at the farm of Inchmichael a boat-hook was found at a depth of eight feet below the soil, and twenty feet above the present high-water mark.

square miles in extent, and must formerly have been a shallow bay six times as large as the Wash, which has been silted up by the deposits of the Nen, the Welland, and the Ouse.

The local names in this district show, as might have been expected, great alterations in the distribution of land and water. *Wisbeach*, the beach of the Wash or Ouse, is seven miles inland. The ancient sea-wall, now at a considerable distance from the shore, has given rise to the local names of *Walsoken*, *Walton*, and *Walpole*.

Almost all the present villages in the Fen country were originally islands, as is shown by their names. Thus *Tilney*, *Gedney*, *Stickney*, *Ramsey*, *Thorney*, *Stuntney*, *Southery*, *Norney*, *Quaney*, *Higney*, *Whittlesey*, *Ely*, *Oxney*, *Eye*, *Coveney*, and *Swathesey* are no longer, as they once were, detached islands in the watery waste ; the great inland seas of *Ramsey Mere* and *Whittlesey Mere* are now drained, and the flocks of wildfowl have given place to flocks of sheep.

The Isle of *Axholme*, or *Axelholme*, in Lincolnshire is now joined to the mainland by a wide tract of rich cornland. The name shows that it has been an island during the time of the Celts, Saxons, Danes, and English. The first syllable *Ax* is the Celtic word for the water by which it is surrounded. The Anglo-Saxons added their word for island to the Celtic name, and called it *Axey*. A neighbouring village still goes by the name of *Haxey*. The Danes added *holm*, the Danish word for island, to the Saxon name, and modern English influences have corrupted *Axeyholm* into *Axelholme*, and contracted it into *Axholme*, and have finally prefixed the English word *Isle*. The internal evidence afforded by the name is supplemented by historical facts. In the time of Henry II.

Wisbeach.—We have also *Landbeach*, *Waterbeach*, *Asbeach*, and *Erith* (suffix *hith*, haven), which are all places on the edge of the present Fen district.

the island was attacked and taken by the Lincolnshire men in boats, and so late as the time of James I. it was surrounded by broad waters, across which the islanders sailed once a week to attend the market at Doncaster.

The physical condition and the climate of the northern hemisphere have been largely affected by the destruction of the forests which once clothed the greater part of Europe. The notices of ancient writers are seldom sufficiently definite or copious to enable us to discover the extent of the old woodland. Occasionally we have tangible evidence, such as is supplied by the bog oak of Ireland or the buried trees of Lincolnshire. But ancient names here stand us in good stead, and enable us, at certain definite periods, to discover with considerable precision the extent of primeval forests now partly or entirely destroyed.

The bare heaths to the south-west of London seem to have been at one time partially clothed with forest. This is indicated by the words *holt* (German *holz*) and *shot*, which we find in the names of *Bagshot*, *Badshot*, *Ewshot*, *Lodshot*, *Bramshot*, *Aldershot*, and *Aldersholt*.

The vast tract in Kent and Sussex which is now called the *Weald* is the remains of a Saxon forest called the *Andredesleah*, which with a breadth of thirty miles stretched for one hundred and twenty miles along the northern frontier of the kingdom of the South Saxons. This district is full of names terminating in *hurst*, *ley*, and *den*. The *hursts* were the denser portions of the forest; the *leys* were the open forest glades where the cattle loved to lie; the *dens* were the swine pastures; and down to the seven-

Shot.—"Shot is a broad way or glade in a wood through which game can dart or shoot." (J. B. Johnston, *Place-names of England and Wales*.)—B. S. S.

The Weald.—Compare the German *wald*, wood.

Hurst.—For example, *Penshurst*, *Lyndhurst*, and *Chiselhurst*.

Den.—For example, *Tenterden*.

teenth century the "Court of Dens," as it was called, was held at Aldington to determine disputes arising out of the rights of forest pasture.

The name of *Derby*, the "village of wild beasts," shows us the state of things on the arrival of the Danes. The Midland Derby lay between the forests of Arden and Sherwood. The hundred of Derby, which occupies the southern portion of Lancashire and includes the populous towns of Liverpool and Wigan, was one vast forest, with the solitary village of Derby standing in the midst, till at length the villages of Ormskirk and Preston grew up around the church built by Ormr and the priest's house.

Indeed, Lancashire, which is now such a busy hive of workers, was one of the most desolate and thinly peopled parts of England before coal had been discovered underlying her barren moorlands and thick forests. Throughout Lancashire we find very few names ending in *-borough*, *-by*, or *-thorpe*, and hence we conclude that the number of villages and towns was small. There is a fair sprinkling of names in *-ham*, *-worth*, and *-cote*, suffixes which would denote detached homesteads; while the very large number of names which are compounded with the words *-shaw*, *-holt*, *-ley*, *-hill*, and *-mere*, prove that the greater portion of the county consisted only of woodland or wild moor.

The names which we have been considering indicate the former existence of ancient forests that have been cleared. In Hampshire we are presented with the converse phenomenon; we meet with names which establish a fact which has been doubted by some historical inquirers, that extensive populated districts were afforested to form what now constitutes the New Forest. The very name of the *New Forest* has

Derby.—The German word *thier* still means any wild animal; but in England the extermination of the wolf, the wild ox, and the badger has left the "deer" as the solitary representative of the German *thier*.

its historical value—and within its present reduced area the sites of some of the villages that were destroyed are attested by names like *Trougham*, *Fritham*, *Wooton*, *Hinton*, *Bochampton*, *Tachbury*, *Winsted*, *Church Walk*, and *Church Moor*, while the village-names of *Greteham*, *Adelingham*, *Wolnetune*, and *Bermintone* survive only in the Domesday record.

The knowledge which we possess of several thousand names which have been preserved in Anglo-Saxon charters enables us to ascertain in many cases the original forms of names which have now become more or less corrupted. From the study of these names, Professor Leo, of Halle, has arrived at the conclusion that agriculture was in a more advanced state among the Anglo-Saxons than on the Continent. A three-course system of husbandry was adopted ; wheat and flax are the crops which seem to have been the most cultivated. We meet with indications of the existence of extensive estates, on which stood large houses, occasionally of stone, but more frequently of wood, for the residence of the proprietor, surrounded by the *tun* or enclosure for cattle, and the *bartun* or enclosure for the gathered crops. Round the homestead were enclosed fields, with barns, mills, and weirs. There were detached outlying sheepfolds and sheepcotes, with residences for the serfs, and special pasturages were allotted to swine and goats. The estates were separated from another by a *mark*, or broad boundary of woodland. There were open forest-pastures fed by swine, which must have presented an appearance resembling that of the open parts of the New Forest at the present day. In these woodlands the prevalent vegetation consisted of the thorn, hazel, oak, ash, elm, lime, and fern. The maple, beech, birch, aspen, and willow grew less abundantly. There were plantations of osiers, and the names of the rush and sedge occur so frequently as to indicate a very defective state of drainage.

One fact, however, which we gather from these ancient names indicates a marked peculiarity in the aspect of Anglo-Saxon England. In no single instance throughout the charters do we meet with a name implying the existence of any kind of pine or fir, a circumstance which curiously corroborates the assertion of Caesar, that there was no fir found in Britain. The names of fruit-trees are also very unfrequent, with the exception of that of the apple-tree, and even this appears very rarely in conjunction with Anglo-Saxon roots, being found chiefly in Celtic names, such as *Appledore* and *Appledurcombe*; or in Norse names, such as *Appleby*, *Applegarth*, and *Applethwaite*.

At the period of the Conquest vineyards do not seem to have been uncommon in the south of England. In Domesday Book vineyards are mentioned in the counties of Hertford, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Hampshire, Dorset, and Wilts. At the present day a part of the town of Abingdon is called the *Vineyard*, and there is also a field so called near Beaulieu Abbey in Hampshire, and another near Tewkesbury. The same name is borne by lands which were formerly attached to monastic foundations in the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Somerset, Cambridge, and Essex.

Place-names occasionally preserve evidence of the former existence of animals now extinct, but the names of animals were so commonly used as personal appellations by the Danes and Saxons that we are generally unable to pronounce with certainty upon the meaning of place-names containing them. *Wolvesey*, a small island at Winchester, was, however, the place where the Welsh tribute of wolves' heads was annually

Appledore.—Appledore in Romney Marsh was a favourite station of the Vikings. Hasting the Dane built a fortress there.

Appleby.—For these three names, W. J. Sedgefield, *Place-names of Cumberland and Westmoreland*, prefers the Christian name Eadbeald.—B. S. S.

Personal appellations.—For example, *Eofor* (boar), *Biorn* (bear), *Ulf* (wolf).

paid. The badger, or "brock," gave its name to the place or the owner of *Broxbourne* and *Broxfield*; the wild boar to *Evershaw*, *Evershot*, *Everton*, and *Eversley*; and the crane to *Cranfield* and *Cranbourn*.

The fox is unknown in the Isle of Man, and not even a tradition survives of its former presence. A place called *Cronkshynnagh*, which means "Fox hough," is, however, sufficient to prove that this animal was once a denizen of the island.

The vestiges of the beaver are very numerous. *Beverley* in Yorkshire is the "beaver's field," and we find a *Beverstone* in Gloucestershire, and a *Bevercoates* in Nottinghamshire. The valley which stretches northwards from the Glyders, scored with marks of glaciers and dotted over with moraines, bears the name of *Nant Frangon*, or the "beaver's dale"; and across this valley stretches *Sarn yr Afrangc*, or the "beaver's dam." The magnificent pool, well-known both to the artist and to the angler, which lies just below the junction of the Lledr and the Conway, is called *Llyn yr Afrangc*, "the beaver's pool."

The numerous *Beacon Hills* throughout the island call to mind the rude though efficient means by which, before the days of the telegraph, the tidings of great events could be communicated from one end of the island to the other. In the middle of the last century people were living who could remember looking out the last thing every night towards the Beacon Hill to know if the dreaded landing of Bonaparte had taken place.

Though the commerce of the Anglo-Saxons was not extensive, yet our local names indicate considerable changes in the relative commercial importance of various towns. From the Anglo-Saxon *ceapian*, to trade, and *ceap*, trading, we derive many names

Ceap.—To this root we may trace several idiomatic English words. A *chapman* was a merchant; and *chap* was originally an abbreviated form of this word. *Cheap*, an abbreviation of good cheap, answers to the French *bon marché*.

which indicate early seats of commercial activity. A *chipping* was the old English term for a market-place; thus Wicliffe translates Luke vii. 32, "They ben like children sitting in chepinge and spekinge togidre." Hence we see that *Chipping Norton*, *Chipping Camden*, *Chipping Sodbury*, *Chipping Ongar*, *Chipping Barnet*, *Cheping Hill* on the south side of the church at Witham, *Chepstow* and *Chippingham* are ancient market-towns—once of much greater *relative* commercial importance than they are at present. *Cheapside* and *Eastcheap* were the old market-places of London. In Norse names the form *cope* takes the place of the Anglo-Saxon *ceap*. *Copenhagen* is equivalent to Chipping Haven. *Copmansthorpe*, near York, would be equivalent to the German Kaufmanskloster, the merchants' village; and the form of the word shows us that here the Danish traders resided, just as those of Saxon blood dwelt together at *Chapmanslade*. The word *staple* enables us to detect some of the local centres of medieval trade. This word has undergone some changes in meaning. It now denotes the established merchandise of a place—thus we should say lace is the staple of Nottingham. But the term was formerly applied to the place rather than to the merchandise, and our forefathers would have said Nottingham is the staple of lace. In place-names such as *Barnstaple* and *Dunstable* this word staple denotes a place where merchants were wont to store their goods.

When the English word market takes the place of the Anglo-Saxon *chipping*, as in the case of *Stowmarket*, *Market Bosworth*, or *Wickham Market*, we may fairly conclude that the commercial importance of the town in question dates from a more recent period.

Staple.—From the Old French *estaple*, a market, or perhaps Old English *stapol*, a pillar.

CHAPTER XI

CHANGES AND ERRORS

THE words of a nation's speech are often clipped and worn down by constant currency until, like ancient coins, the legend which they bore at first has become effaced. Many words whose origin is indisputable do not retain a single letter of the ancestral form, and exhibit still less resemblance to collateral descendants from the parent stock. Who would imagine, for instance, that the French word *larme* is from the same root as the English *tear*; or that the French *jour* is a lineal descendant of the Latin *dies*?

In the case of place-names the raw materials of language do not lend themselves with the same facility as other words to the processes of decomposition and reconstruction, and many names have for thousands of years remained unchanged, and even linger round the now deserted sites of the places to which they refer. The Romans attempted to change the name of *London*, but in vain. It mattered little what the city on the Thames was called in the edicts of prefects and proconsuls. The old Celtic name continued in common usage, and has been transmitted in turn to Saxons, Normans, and Englishmen. It is curious to listen to Ammianus Marcellinus speaking of the name of London as a thing of the past—an old name which had gone quite out of use, and given place to the grand Roman name “Augusta.”

In like manner the ancient Indian name of *Haiti* has replaced the appellation of *San Domingo*, which

the Spanish conquerors attempted to impose upon the island. But though many names remain substantially unchanged in spite of efforts to supplant them, yet, as the successive waves of population have flowed on, many influences have been set at work which have sometimes produced material modifications, and it often requires the utmost care, and no inconsiderable research, to detect the original form and signification of very familiar names, and to extract the information which they are able to afford.

These modifying influences are of two kinds. The first is simply phonetic. A conquering nation finds it difficult to pronounce certain sounds which enter into the names used by the conquered people, and changes consequently arise which bring the ancient names into harmony with the phonetic laws of the language spoken by the conquerors. Many illustrations of the process may be found in Domesday. The "inquisitors" seem to have been slow to catch the pronunciation of the Saxon names, and were, moreover, ignorant of their etymologies, and we meet consequently with many ludicrous transformations. For example, the Norman conquerors were unable to pronounce the name of *Lincoln*, and changed it into Nincol or Nicole. The name of *Shrewsbury* in Anglo-Saxon is *Scrobbesbyrig*, or "Shrubborough." The Normans, however, corrupted *Scrobbesbyrig* into *Sloppesburie*, whence the modern name of *Salop* is derived. So also the Roman *Sorbiodunum* was contracted into the English *Sarum*, and then, as in the case of *Salop*, the Normans changed the *r* into an *l*, and have thus given us the form *Salisbury*.

Mr. Motley, in his *United Netherlands*, has given an amusing instance from the archives of Simancas. A dispatch of the ambassador Mendoza stated that Queen Elizabeth was residing at the palace of St. James. Philip II., according to his custom, has scrawled on the margin of this dispatch, "There is

a park between it and the palace which is called Huytal, but why it is called Huytal I am sure I don't know." *Whitehall* seems to have presented an insurmountable etymological difficulty to the "spider" of the Escorial.

Among unlettered nations phonetic changes of this kind are especially likely to arise. The word *Yankee* is probably an Indian corruption of either *Anglois* or *English*. Sailors are especially given to such innovations. *Josshouse*, for instance, the name applied to the Buddhist temples in China, has been formed by English sailors out of the Portuguese word *dios*, god.

Anglo-Saxon suffixes of nearly similar sound sometimes come to be interchanged. This has very frequently taken place in the case of *-stone* and *-ton*—thus Brihtelmes-stan has been transmuted into Brighthelmstone, Brighthampton, and *Brighton*. The change from *-don* to *-ton* is also common. Seccandun is now *Seckington*, and Beamdun or Beandun is *Bampton*. The suffix *-hithe*, a wharf, is changed into *-ey*, an island, in the case of *Stepney*, formerly Stebenhithe, and into *-head*, as in the case of *Maidenhead*, formerly Maydenhithe. In *Carisbrook*, which was anciently Wihtgarabyrig, we have a change from *-bury* to *-brook*. The suffix in the name *Durham* is *-holm* in the Saxon Chronicle of 1072, and *Dunelm*—the signature of the bishop—reminds us also that the original prefix was Celtic *Dun*, a hill fort, and not *Dur*, water.

Many of these changes seem to be simply phonetic, among which we may reckon Ebbsham into *Epsom*, Swanwick into *Swanage*, and Badecanwylla into *Bakewell*. The great tendency is to contraction ; as Horne

Sailors, etc.—The sailors' transformations of H.M.S. *Bellerophon* into the *Billy Ruffian*, of the *Andromache* into the *Andrew Mackay*, of the *Aeolus* into the *Alehouse*, of the *Courageux* into the *Currant Juice*, and of the steamer *Hirondelle* into the *Iron Devil*, belong to another class of changes which we shall presently consider.

Tooke puts it, "letters, like soldiers, being very apt to desert and drop off at the end of a long march." Thus we find Botolph's ton contracted into *Boston*, Agmondesham into *Amersham*, and Jorvik into *York*. In London, St. Olaf's Street has been changed into *Tooley Street*. St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, has been transformed into *Skimmery Hall*, and this has been abbreviated into the disrespectful appellation *Skim*. St. Benedict is turned into *St. Bennet*, St. Etheldreda into *St. Awdrey*, and St. Egidius into *St. Giles*. This tendency to contraction is often to be detected in the pronunciation of names of which the more lengthened form is retained in writing. Thus *Cirencester* is pronounced Cicester; *Gloucester*, Gloster; *Worcester*, Worster; *Barfrestone*, Barston; and *Trotterscliffe*, Trosley. In America, on the other hand, owing to the universal prevalence of reading, the tendency is to pronounce words exactly as they are spelt, and *Worcester* is pronounced Wor-ces-ter, and *Illinois* is called Illinoys.

The changes that have hitherto been discussed may be considered as natural phonetic changes—changes bringing combinations of letters from one language into harmony with the laws of another.

We have now to consider a class of corruptions which have arisen from a totally different cause. Men have ever felt a natural desire to assign a plausible meaning to names—to make them, in fact, no longer sounds, but words. How few children conning the atlas do not connect some fanciful speculations with such names as the *Calf of Man* or *Ireland's Eye*; they

Tooley Street.—There was a street in Dublin in the sixteenth century called *Tulloch Street*—a corruption of the same name.

Contraction.—Territorial surnames show still more startling changes. St. Denys has been corrupted into *Sydney*, St. Maur into *Seymore*, St. Paul into *Semple*, Sevenoaks into *Snooks*, and St. John and St. Leger are pronounced *Sinjohn* and *Sillinger*.

In the eighteenth century every one said Lunnon; we have now returned to Lundun.

suppose that *Jutland* is the land which "juts out," instead of the land of the Jutes; they suppose that *Cape Horn* has received its name, not, as is the fact, from the birthplace of its discoverer, but because it is the extreme southern horn of the American continent, and names like the *Orange River* or the *Red Sea* are unhesitatingly supposed to denote the colour of the waters, instead of being, the first a reminiscence of the extension of the Dutch Empire under the house of Orange, and the second a translation of the Sea of Edom.

This instinctive causativeness of the human mind, this perpetual endeavour to find a reason or a plausible explanation for everything, has corrupted many of the words which we have in daily use, and a large allowance for this source of error must be made when we are investigating the original forms of ancient names. No cause has been more fruitful in producing corruptions than popular attempts to explain from the vernacular, and to bring into harmony with a supposed etymology, names whose real explanation is to be sought in some language known only to the learned.

Teutonic nations, for instance, inhabiting a country covered with ancient Celtic names have unconsciously endeavoured to twist those names into a form in which they would be susceptible of explanations from Teutonic sources. The instances are innumerable. The Celtic words *alt maen* mean high rock. In the Lake District this name has been transformed into the *Old Man* of Coniston. *Brown Willy*, a Cornish ridge,

Words in daily use.—We may enumerate the well-known instances of *coat-cards* into *court-cards*, *mahlstock* into *maulstick*, *écrevisse* into *cray-fish*, *dent de lion* into *dandelion*, *quelques choses* into *kickshaws*, *vert-de-gris* into *verdigrease*, *weissager* into *wiseacre*, and *huizenblas* or sturgeon's bladder into *isinglass*. A groom used to call *Othello* and *Desdemona*—two horses under his charge—by the names of *Old Fellow* and *Thursday Morning*.

Brown Willy.—Or *Bron geled*, conspicuous hill (J. B. Johnston, *Place-names of England and Wales*).—B. S. S.

is a corruption of *Bryn Huel*, the tin-mine ridge. *Abermaw*, the mouth of the Maw, is commonly called *Barmouth*; *Kinedar* has been changed into *King Edward*.

Anglo-Saxon and Norse names have not escaped similar changes. The name of *Maidenhead* has given rise to the myth that here was buried the head of one of the eleven thousand virgins of Cologne, but *Mayden hithe*, the ancient form of the name, shows that it was the wharf midway between Marlow and Windsor. So *Maidstone* is not the town of maids, but the town on the Medway.

Fitful Head, in Shetland, familiar to all readers of the Waverley Novels as the abode of Norna in *The Pirate*, has received its present not inappropriate name by reason of a misconception of the original Scandinavian name *Hvitfell*, the white hill; *Cape Wrath*, beaten, it is true, by wrathful storms, was originally *Cape Hvarf*, a Norse name, indicating a point where the land trends in a new direction; and the Norse *Vedrafiordr*, the firth of Rams (wethers), is now *Waterford*, in Ireland.

In the Lake District we also find some curious transformations of Norse names. *Silly Wreay* is the happy nook; *Cunning Garth* is the king's yard; *Candy Slack* is the bowl-shaped hollow.

As might have been expected, French and Norman names in England have been peculiarly apt to suffer from these causes. *Beau chef*, in Sussex, has been converted into *Beachy Head*; and *Beau lieu*, in Monmouthshire, and *Grand Pont*, the great bridge over the Fal

The eleven thousand virgins.—The Cologne myth of the eleven thousand virgins seems to have arisen from the name of St. Undecemilla, a virgin martyr. The insertion of a single letter in the calendar has changed this name into the form "Undecem millia Virg. Mart." The bones of the eleven thousand, which are reverently shown to the pious pilgrim, have been pronounced to comprise the remains of all the quadrupeds indigenous to the district.

in Cornwall, have been Saxonized into *Bewley Woods* and *Gram-pound*.

Some of the most curious transformations which have been effected by popular attempts at etymologizing are those which have taken place in the names of the streets of London.

Sheremoniers' Lane was so called from being the dwelling-place of the artizans whose business it was to shear or cut bullion into shape so as to be ready for the die. The name, as its origin became forgotten, passed into Sheremonger Lane, and after a while, from the vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral and an analogy with Amen Corner, Ave Maria Lane, and Paternoster Row, it became *Sermon Lane*. After the loss of Calais and its dependencies the artizans of Hames and Guynes, two small towns in the vicinity of Calais, took refuge in England. A locality in the east of London was assigned for their residence, and this naturally acquired the name of the old home from which they had been expelled, and was called Hames et Guynes. The vicinity of the place of execution on Tower Hill probably suggested the change of the name to *Hangman's Gains*. Among many similar changes we may enumerate that of the Convent of the Chartreuse into the chartered school now called the *Charter House*. Grasschurch Street, where the old grass-market was held, became, first, Gracious Street, and then *Gracechurch Street*. Mart Lane is now changed to *Mark Lane*, Desmond Place to *Deadman's Place*, Candlewick Street to *Cannon Street*, Strype's Court to *Tripe Court*, Leather Hall to *Leadenhall*, Cloister Court, Blackfriars, to *Gloster Court*, St. Olaf's Street to *Tooley Street*, St. Peter's-ey (or possibly

Bewley.—Compare *Bewbush* in Sussex, Beau buisson.—B. S. S.

Sheremoniers' Lane.—Compare the fourteenth century poem of the Pearl, lines 165, 213.

“As glyslande golde that man con (does) *schere*.”

“As *schorne* golde schyr (bright) her fax (hair) thenne schon.”

St. Patrick's) to *Battersea*, and Stebenhithe to *Stepney*.

In addition to the corruptions already considered, there are misnomers which are due to mistakes or misconceptions on the part of those by whom the names were originally bestowed. Prominent among these is one which has bestowed the name of Amerigo Vespucci upon the continent which Columbus had discovered. The names of the *West Indies* and of the *Red Indians* of North America are due to the sanguine supposition of Columbus that his daring enterprise had in truth been rewarded by the discovery of a new passage to the shores of India.

CHAPTER XII

WORDS DERIVED FROM PLACES

ALL place-names were once words. This has been the text of the preceding chapters ; we have hitherto been endeavouring to make these words—long dumb—once more to speak out their meaning, and declare the lessons which they have to teach. We now come to the converse proposition. Many words were once place-names. We find these words in all stages of the process of metamorphosis—some unchanged—some so altered as to be scarcely recognizable. In fact, it is only by watching the process of transmutation in actual progress in the linguistic laboratory of Nature that we are able to trace the identity of some of the products, so strangely are they altered.

Let us take a few familiar instances. So short a time has elapsed since the introduction of French beans or Brussels' sprouts, that the names have undergone no phonetic changes—the information which they convey needs no interpreter. We may now proceed to an analogous case where the first stage in the transformation of names into words has already commenced. We have almost ceased to speak of Swede turnips, Ribstone pippins, or Savoy cabbages, but the adjectives Swede, Ribstone, and Savoy have already become substantives, and the farmer talks of his *Swedes* and the gardener of his *Ribstones* and his *Savoys*. In these instances the words themselves

Ribstones.—First grown in the gardens of Ribstone Hall in the West Riding.

have as yet remained uncorrupted ; but in the case of the word *cherry* a further process of transformation has taken place. The English word *Cherry*, the German *Kirsche*, and the French *Cerise*, all come to us from the Greek through the Latin, and inform us that this fruit was first introduced from *Cerasus*, a town on the Black Sea.

We shall find it instructive thus to examine the names of a few of our common plants and animals with the double object of tracing historically the process by which words become disguised, and of showing the aid which etymology is able to render to the naturalist.

To begin with the *Peach*. This word, like *Cherry*, has had an adventurous life, and has retained still less resemblance to its original form, the initial *p* alone remaining to remind us of the native country of the peach. The English word is derived immediately from the old French *pesche*. The *s*, which has been dropped in the English form, gives us a clue to the origin of the word ; and when we find that the Italian name is *pesca* or *persica*, the Spanish *persigo*, and the Latin *persicum*, we discover that the peach is a Persian fruit. The Latin name of Apricots, *mala armeniaca*, refers them to a neighbouring district.

The *Chestnut* is often improperly spelt *chesnut*, as if it were the cheese-like nut. But the mute *t* is valuable as an indication of the true etymology, as well as of the country in which the tree was indigenous. The French *Chataigne* or *Chastaigne*, and still more plainly the Italian *Castagna* and the Dutch *Kastanie*, point us to *Castanaea*, in Thessaly, as its native place.

The London urchins, whose horticultural studies have been confined to Covent Garden, probably suppose that the *Walnut* is a species of Wallfruit. In Ger-

Walnut.—Compare the Anglo-Saxon *wealh-hnut* and the Old Norse *val-hnot*.

man, however, the word takes the form *Wälsche Nuss*, which would indicate that it is either the foreign nut, or the nut from *Wälschland*, or Italy. Though the former is, perhaps, the more probable etymology, yet we must remember that the walnut is pre-eminently the tree of Northern Italy, as will be acknowledged by all who have rested beneath the spreading shade of the gigantic walnut-trees of the Piedmontese valleys, or who have crossed the wide plains of Lombardy, where the country for miles and miles is one vast walnut orchard, with the vines swinging in graceful festoons from tree to tree.

The word *Quince* preserves only a single letter of its original form. The English word is a corruption of the French *coing*, which we may trace through the Italian *cotogna* to the Latin *cotonium* or *cydonium malum*, the apple of Cydon, a town in Crete.

The cherry, the peach, the quince, and the chestnut are very ancient denizens of Western Europe. Not so the *damson*, which was only imported a few centuries ago. If we write the word according to the older and more correct fashion—*damascene*—we are able at once to trace its identity with the *Prunum Damascenum*, or plum from Damascus. The *Damask Rose* came from the same city in the reign of Henry VII., and we learn how rapidly the culture of the beautiful flower must have extended from the fact that in less than a century Shakespeare talks of the damask cheek

Quince.—See Chaucer's translation of the *Romaunt of the Rose*, 1373-1376 :—

“ And many hoonly trees ther were
That peches, *coynes* and apples bere ;
Medlers, ploumes, peres, *chesteynes*,
Cheryse, of whiche many on fayn is.”

This passage also exhibits chestnut and cherry in a transitional stage of adoption from the French.

Names of fruit.—The greengage was introduced by Sir W. Gage of Hengrave Hall, near Bury, before 1725, who belonged to an old Suffolk family of that name.

of a rosy maiden, showing that the name had already become an English word.

The science of etymological botany has its pitfalls, which must be avoided. An attempt to give a geographical significance to the name has led to the corruption of the name of the *girasole*—the Italian turnsole or sunflower—into the *Jerusalem Artichoke*, out of which some ingenious cook has concocted Palestine soup !

The name of the *Guernsey Lily* contains a somewhat curious history. The flower is a native of Japan, where it was discovered by Kaempfer, the Dutch botanist and traveller. The ship which contained the specimens of the new plant was wrecked on the coast of Guernsey, and some of the bulbs having been washed ashore they germinated and spread in the sandy soil. Thence they were sent over to England in the middle of the seventeenth century by Mr. Hatton, a botanist, and son of the Governor of Guernsey.

The small dried grapes called *Currants* were, in the eighteenth century, called "corinths," or Corinth grapes, Corinth being the chief port from which they were shipped. The currants of our gardens seem to have received their name from their superficial resemblance to the currants of commerce.

The *Shallot*, a species of onion, comes to us from Ascalon, as will appear if we trace the name through the French form *échalotte*, and the Spanish *escalona*, to the Latin *Ascalonia*. *Mocha*, the place where coffee was first cultivated, still gives a name to the choicest growth. *Cayenne* pepper, *Seville* and *China* oranges, *Peruvian* bark, and *Brazil* nuts are examples of names that have remained undisguised by etymological changes. The *Brazil Wood* of commerce does not, however, as might have been thought, derive its name from the country ; but, on the contrary, that vast

Brazil.—The word is found in our literature as early as the reign of Edward I.

empire was so called from the discovery on its shores of a dye wood which produced the Brazil colour, or colour of glowing coals.

The word *Tamarind* is from the Arabic *tamarhendi*, which means the Indian date. *Indigo* is *indicum*, the Indian dye; and *Gamboge* is from Cambodia. *Lao-dicea*, the mother of Seleucus Nicator, gave her name to a city on the Syrian coast, and the tobacco shipped from this port goes by the name of *Latakia*. Another choice growth is called *York River*, a name familiar to students of the American Civil War, and derived from the Duke of York, afterwards James II. *Cubas*, *Havannahs*, and *Manillas* are among the names derived from the various places where tobacco is grown.

The names of wines are, with few exceptions, derived from geographical sources. The *Chian* and the *Samian* came from islands of the Grecian archipelago. The *Falernian*, of which Horace was so fond, was the produce of a volcanic hillside near Naples. *Falernian* has already been driven from the cellar to the school-room, and the vine disease threatens to do the same with *Canary* and *Madeira*. Three of the old provinces of France give their names to *Champagne*, *Burgundy*, and *Rousillon*. There is a vineyard near Rheims called *Sillery*, *Chablis* is a town in northern Burgundy not far from Auxerre, and *Sauterne* is a village near Bordeaux. *Medoc* is the name of the vast sandy plain which lies between the Gironde and the ocean. *Tokay* is situated in the north-east of Hungary.

Many of the wines of commerce, as *Bordeaux* and *Lisbon*, receive their English names from the port of shipment rather than from the place of growth. So *Port* is the wine exported from Oporto, and the wines of Sicily are shipped from *Marsala*, an Arabic name

Few exceptions.—Such as *Tent*, which is derived from the Spanish *tinto*, in allusion to its rich colour. The name of *Claret* is derived from its clearness.

meaning " the Port of God," and reminding us, as we drink it, of the almost forgotten story of the Mahometan conquests in Southern Europe. *Malmsey* is a contraction of *Malvasia*, having been originally shipped from Napoli di Malvasia, now Monemvasia, a port in the Morea.

Malaga and *Xeres* are also places of export rather than of production. The Spanish *x* being pronounced like the *ch* in German, the word *sherris* (sherry) on English lips is a very fair approximation to the name of the town of Xeres, which, since Shakespeare's time, has been the grand emporium of the Spanish wine trade. The sack or sherris sack, upon whose excellent " twofold operation " Falstaff so feelingly dilates, is Xeres sec, or dry sherry as we should call it. The term sack was applied to all the dry wines of Canary, Xeres, and Malaga : thus we read of Canary sack, Malaga sack, Xeres sack.

It would be curious to trace the progress of the perversion whereby the wines which in the fifteenth century used to be correctly designated " wines of Rhine " have come to be called *Hocks*. Hocheim, from which the name is derived, lies on the Mayn and not on the Rhine, and neither the excellence nor the abundance of the Hocheim vintage seems to afford adequate reason for the fact that the name has become a generic term for the whole of the Rhine wines. It may probably be due to special commercial interests connecting some London firm with Hocheim, for in no European language except English do these wines go by the name of hocks. It might seem that Johannisberg, with its white Schloss, Steinberg, Nierstein, Geisenheim, Rudesheim, Assmannhaus, or some other of the venerable towns or smiling villages which delight the eye of the traveller as he passes the romantic ruins and steep vineyards which fringe the broad rolling stream, might have asserted a better claim to bestow their names

Falstaff.—*Henry IV.*, Part II., Act IV., Scene ii.

upon the delicate vintage of the Rhine than an obscure village which stands upon another river, and which is by no means unsurpassed in the excellence or abundance of its growth.

Hungary Water is said to have been first distilled by Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary. *Chartreuse* is prepared from a recipe in the possession of the monks of the celebrated monastery ruled over by St. Bernard. *Curaçao* came originally from the island of that name in the Caribbean sea. *Cognac* is a town in the department of the Charente. *Hollands* and *Schiedam*, as their names import, came to us from the Dutch. Since *Gin* is a contraction of *geneva*, it might be supposed that *geneva* was originally distilled in the city of that name. The word *geneva* is, however, only an Anglicized form of the Dutch *jenever*, the juniper, from the berries of which plant the peculiar flavour is derived. *Whiskey* is a corruption of the Celtic word *uisge*, water, a root which, as we have seen, appears in the names of the Wysg, Esk, Usk, Exe, and other Celtic rivers. *Usquebaugh* means "water of life," and is paralleled by the French *eau-de-vie*. *Glenlivet* is the name of a highland valley in Banffshire famous for its stills. *Spruce Beer* is either Prussian beer or beer tintured with the sap of the spruce or Prussian fir. Colonel *Negus* has been immortalized by the beverage which he first concocted. The etymology of *grog* is curious. Admiral Vernon, a sailor of the old school, used to wear a grogram coat, and hence the seamen bestowed upon him the nickname of "Old Grog," which was afterwards transferred to the mixture of rum and water which he was the first to introduce into the navy.

The names of animals, like those of plants, are able to supply us, in many cases, with information as to the countries from which they have been introduced,

Grogram.—Is an Anglicization of the French *gros-grain*, coarse textured.

as well as with examples of the curious phonetic changes which the names of those countries have undergone.

The naturalization of the *Cochin China fowl* has been too recent to permit any of these changes to take place. The same is the case with *Dorkings* and *Spanish* fowls. The *Guinea* fowl came from the *Guinea* coast, and the *Canary* was brought from the Canary Isles in the middle of the sixteenth century. *Bantams* came from the Dutch settlement of Bantam in Java. The *Pheasant* is of much older introduction. The name is derived from the Latin *avis phasianus*—the Phasian bird—whence we conclude, with Pliny, that the bird was originally brought from the banks of the River Phasis, in Colchis. The *Turkey* was so named by a mistake. It is an American fowl, but was popularly supposed to have come from the Levant.

Many of the breeds of domestic cattle are of such recent origin that the names have as yet suffered no corruption. Thus the names of *Leicesters*, and *South-downs*, *Devons*, and *Herefords*, as well as of *Angolas*, *Cashmeres*, *Shetlands*, and *Newfoundlands*, are still in the second stage of word formation. In the third stage we may place the *Spaniel*, the Spanish dog. The meaning of the word *Barb* is slowly changing ; it was at first used strictly of a horse brought from Barbary, just as an *Arab* was a horse from Arabia. One of the galleons of the Armada, which had succeeded in weathering Cape Wrath and the storm-beaten Hebrides, was lost on the coast of Galloway, and tradition avers that a Spanish stallion, rescued from the wreck, became the ancestor of the strong and serviceable breed of *Galloways*.

Collectors of insects often give topic names to rare or local species, such as the *Camberwell beauty*, the *Kentish glory*, the *Bath white* ; and there are scores of

Canary.—Canary seed and Canary colour are derived from the bird.

similar names which might be added to the list. The venomous spider called the *Tarantula* takes its name from Taranto in Southern Italy. The *Cantharides* of the druggist's shop often go by the name *Spanish flies*. *Mosquitoes*, however, do not take their name from the *Musquito* coast, the word being the diminutive of the Spanish word *mosca*, a fly.

The name *Magnet* is derived from *Magnesia*, a Lydian city. From *Magnesia* we also obtain the names of *Manganese* or *manganesis*, *Magnesia*, and *Magnesian Limestone*. *Tripoli powder* is composed of the flinty skeletons of diatomaciae (plants of the seaweed tribe), of which large beds exist near Tripoli. The *Turkey stone*, a kind of whetstone, is derived from the same region. The *Turquoise* is a sort of misnomer. It came from Nishapore in Persia, but being imported by the Turkey merchants was supposed to be a Turkish stone. *Alabaster* came from *Alabastrum* in Egypt, as we are told by Pliny, who also informs us that the *Topaz* came from *Topazos*, an island in the Red Sea. *Agates* were first found in the bed of the Achates, a Sicilian river. In like manner the *Gagates*, a river of Lycia, gave its name to the black stone which the French call *gagate*, *jayet*, or *jaet*, a word which we have abbreviated into *Jet*. *Spa* is a Belgian watering-place whose name has been transferred to many mineral springs, and the word *Chalybeate* is indirectly derived from the name of the *Chalubes*, a tribe which inhabited the iron-producing district of Armenia. *Seidlitz*, in Bohemia, has given its name to the well-known effervescing draughts, and genuine *Seltzer water* comes from *Nieder Selters*, near *Maintz*. On *Epsom Common* may still be discovered the forsaken but once fashionable well from whose waters *Epsom Salts* were first procured. *Umber* and *Sienna*, as the names import, are earths from Northern Italy. The names of

Mosquito.—The word *musket* is from the same root.

Caen and *Bath* stone have suffered no corruption. *Ammonia* abounds in the soil of the Libyan desert, and in the writings of Synesius, Bishop of Pentapolis, we have an account of the preparation of the *sal ammoniacus* by the priests of Jupiter Ammon, and its transmission to Egypt in baskets made of the leaves of palms.

A large number, we might almost say the greater number, of the fabrics which we wear are called by names derived from the places at which they were originally made. Political and social revolutions, aided by the invention of the spinning-jenny, of the power-loom, and of the steam-engine, have, it is true, transferred the great seats of manufacture from India, from the Levant, from Holland, from Northern Italy, and from East Anglia, to the neighbourhood of our English coalfields, but the fabrics retain the ancient names which still testify of the places which saw the earliest developments of industrial energy. Our *Cashmere Shawls* are now made at Paisley; our *Japanned* ware comes from Birmingham, our *China* from Staffordshire, our *Nankeen* from Manchester, and we even export our *Calico* to Calicut, the very place from whence, three hundred years ago, it used to come.

The ingenuity and inventive skill of the Arabs gave the first impulse to the industrial progress of the West. Thus *Sarcenet* (Low Latin, *saracenicum*) was a silken fabric obtained from the Saracens. *Mouseline*, the French form of the word *Muslin*, clearly refers us to Moussul, in the neighbourhood of the eastern capital of the Caliphs. In Bagdad the street inhabited by the manufacturers of silken stuffs was called Atabi, from which we derive the word *Tabby*. The rich figured silk called *Damask* and the famous *Damascus swords* were produced at the central seat of the Moslem

Caen stone, etc.—There are many terms of local origin used by geologists, such as *Devonian*, *Silurian*, *Wealden*, *Cambrian*, etc.

Tabby.—A tabby cat has the wavy markings of watered silk.

dominion, and the *Toledo* blades remind us that the Arab conquerors carried their metallurgic skill with them to the West. From another Moslem kingdom came *Cipresse*, the black "cobweb lawn," behind which Olivia, in *Twelfth Night*, "hides her heart," and which the pedlar Autolycus, in the *Winter's Tale*, carries in his pack.

We are guided by the Italian *baldacchino* in assigning *Baudekkin*, which we read of in old authors, to Baldacca or New Bagdad, one of the suburbs of Cairo. *Baudekkin* originally meant a rich silken tissue embroidered with figures of birds, trees, and flowers in gold and silver thread, but the word was subsequently used for any rich canopy, especially that over the altar, and pre-eminently the canopy in St. Peter's, under which stands the throne of the Pope. Previous to the tenth century an important suburb of Cairo was Fostat, where flourished the manufacture of *Fustian*: *fostagno*, the Italian name of the fabric, indicates this more clearly than the English disguise.

At Cordova the Moors made *cordovan* or *Cordwain*, a kind of leather prized by the *cordonniers* or *Cordwainers* of the Middle Ages as highly as *Morocco* is by the leather-workers of the present day. Truly the most elaborate history of the civilization of the Arabs would fail to give us any such vivid sense of their industry and ingenuity as is conveyed by the curious fact that the seats of their empire, whether in Europe, in Africa, or in Asia, have stamped their names indelibly on so many of the fabrics in our daily use.

As the energies of the Moslem races decayed, the Flemings took their place as the chief manufacturing people. When Leeds and Manchester were country villages, and Liverpool a hamlet, Flanders was supplying all Europe with textile fabrics. The evidence of this fact is interwoven into the texture of our English

St. Peter's, etc.—The ecclesiastical vestment called a Dalmatic was invented in Dalmatia.

speech. We have seen that many silken and cotton fabrics come from the Arabs; the Flemings excelled in the manufactures of flax and wool. From Cambrai we have *Cambric*, as is clear from the French form *cambray*, or *toile de Cambray*. Finer fabrics take their name from *Valenciennes* and *Mechlin*. From the region of French Flanders come *Lisle thread*, the rich tapestry called *Arras*, and *Brussels carpets*. In the marshes of Holland the fabrics were of a less costly type than among the wealthy Flemings. From this region we obtain the names of *Delf ware* and *brown Holland*.

Italics and *Roman type* still bear witness in every printing office that the newly discovered art was nowhere more eagerly welcomed or carried to a higher perfection than in the country in which the revival of learning first began.

We have the word *Cravats* from the nation of the Cravates, or Croats as they are now called. There was a French regiment of light horse called "le royal Cravate," because it was attired in the Croat fashion, and the word cravat was introduced in 1636, when the neckties worn by these troops became the mode. The French city from which we first obtained *Shalloon* is indicated by Chaucer in the *Reeve's Tale*. The Miller of Trumpington, we read,

"Made a bed

With shetes and with *chalons faire* y-sprede."

Jerseys and *Guernseys* remind us how the mothers and wives of the fishermen in the Channel Islands used to toil with their knitting-needles while their sons and

The Arabs.—To them we also owe much of the early science of the West, as is shown by the words *alembic*, *borax*, *elixir*, *alkali*, *alcohol*, *algebra*, *almanac*, *azimuth*, *zenith*, and *nadir*, which are all of Arabic origin. How feeble, too, would be our powers of calculation without the Arabic numerals and the Arabic system of decimal notation.

The Flemings.—The Flemish manufactures arose in the twelfth century.

husbands were labouring at sea. *Tweeds* were made at Hawick, Galashiels, Selkirk, and other towns on the Scottish border. The name was first suggested by the misreading of an invoice, and the appropriateness of this substitution of *Tweeds* for *Twills* gave rapid currency to the new name. *Worsted* takes its name from Worstead, a village not far from Norwich, and informs us that the origin of our English textile manufactures dates from the settlement, in the time of Henry I., of a colony of Flemings, who made Norwich one of the chief manufacturing towns of England. The word *Silk* may be traced to the *sericae vestes*, the garments of the Seres or Chinese, who, ever since the time of Pliny, have been the chief producers of this material.

It must suffice briefly to enumerate a few inventions whose names betray a local origin.

The towns of Sedan in France and Bath in England have given us *Sedans* and *Bath Chairs*. The first *Berline* was constructed for an ambassadorial journey from Berlin to Paris. The *Landau* is said to derive its name from the town of Landau in the Palatinate. It has been supposed that *Hackney* coaches were first used at the London suburb of Hackney; the true etymology, however, seems to be the French word *hacquenée*, an ambling nag, of which the English *hack* is an abbreviation.

Chevaux de frise, the wooden horses of Friesland, are due to Dutch ingenuity. They were first drawn up at the siege of Groningen, in 1658, to oppose the Spanish cavalry. A nearly contemporaneous invention is that of the *Bayonet*, which was first used at the storming of Bayonne in 1665. The *Burgonet* prob-

Hacquenée.—In the seventeenth century we have mention of the *coche à hacquenée*.

Bayonet, etc.—*Grenades* have no connection with the famous siege of Granada, but are so called from their resemblance to the granate or pomegranate. The tallest and strongest men in the regiment, who were chosen to throw them, were called *grenadiers*.

ably takes its name from Burgundy, and the *Carabine* from Calabria, as is indicated by the obsolete Italian form of the word—*calabrino*. The *Lochaber axe* has disappeared along with Highland warfare, and that other national weapon, the *Shillelah*, will, we may hope, soon be confined also to the museums of the antiquary. Improved weapons, according to the modern rule of nomenclature, are named after the inventor, as in the case of *Congreve* rockets, *Minie* and *Whitworth* rifles, and *Armstrong*, *Dahlgren*, and *Parrot* guns. An exception, however, exists in the case of *long Enfields* and *short Enfields*, which are made in the Government factory at Enfield, just as the obsolete ordnance called *Carronades* were cast at the celebrated Carron foundry on the Clyde.

The word *parchment* is derived from the Latin *charta pergamena*, or *pergamentum*, which was used for the multiplication of manuscripts for the great library at *Pergamus*. From the Campagna of Rome we have the Italian *campana*, a bell, and the naturalized English word *Campanile*, a bell-tower. The first *Artesian well* was sunk through the chalk basin of the province of Artois. *Venetian blinds*, *prussic acid*, and *prussian blue*, *Dresden*, *Sèvres*, *Worcester*, *Chelsea*, and other names of the class present no etymological difficulties. *Majolica* is Majorca ware.

Many names of this description are personal rather than local. Thus the *Doiley* is supposed to have been introduced by a tradesman in the Strand, one Doyley, whose name may still be seen cut in the stone over the office of the *Field* newspaper; and the etymology of the word *Mackintosh* is not likely to be forgotten while the shop at Charing Cross continues to bear the name of the inventor. In like manner *Gobelin tapestry* was so called from the brothers Gobelin, dyers at Paris,

Shillelah.—The oak saplings which grow in a certain wood in the parish of Shillelah, County Wicklow, are believed to be of a peculiarly tough and knotty quality.

whose house, called the Hôtel des Gobelins, was bought by Louis XV. for the manufacture of the celebrated fabric. The invention of *Spencers* and *Sandwiches* by two noblemen of the eighteenth century is commemorated in a contemporaneous epigram, which may perhaps bear transcription :—

“ Two noble earls, whom, if I quote,
Some folks might call me sinner,
The one invented half a coat,
The other, half a dinner.
The plan was good, as some will say,
And fitted to console one,
Because, in this poor starving day,
Few can afford a whole one.”

The invention of Earl Spencer may be classed with the *Wellingtons* and *Blüchers* which came into fashion at the close of the Napoleonic war ; and that of the Earl of Sandwich to *Maintenon* cutlets. It has been suggested that we owe the *Brawn* on our breakfast-tables to a German cook named Braun who lived in Queen Street. The word, however, is doubtless of much greater antiquity, the true etymology being to be sought in the old French *braion*, a roll of flesh.

From two Greek philosophers we derive the terms *Platonic* and *Epicure*. The *Guillotine* takes its name from Dr. Guillotin, who introduced it. The *Derrick*, a machine for raising sunken ships by means of ropes attached to a sort of gallows, perpetuates the memory of a hangman of the Elizabethan period. *Trams* and *Macadamization* we owe to Outram and Macadam. A strict disciplinarian in the army of Louis XIV. has given us the word *Martinet*. *Mr. Pinchbeck* was one of the cheap goldsmiths of the eighteenth century,

Sandwiches.—The invention of Lord Sandwich is said to have enabled him to remain at the gaming-table for twenty-four consecutive hours without having to retire for a regular meal.

Guillotine.—Dr. Guillotin only introduced the bill in the Convention ; a Dr. Louis was the real inventor of the machine, which was at first called the *Louisette*.

and has left numerous disciples in our own. Galvani, Volta, Daguerre, and Talbot have stamped their names upon two of the greatest discoveries of the nineteenth century. The value of *Mesmerism* is more open to question. The name of *Silhouette* was bestowed in the time of Louis XV. on the meagre shadow portraits which were then in vogue, and it contains a sarcastic allusion to the niggardly finance of M. de Silhouette, an unpopular minister of the French monarch.

The etymology of the names of coins is often curious. The *Guinea* was first coined in 1663 from gold brought from the Guinea coast. It was struck as a twenty-shilling piece, but from the fineness of the metal the new coins were so highly prized that they commanded an addition of a shilling. The *Bezant*, a large gold coin of the value of £15 sterling, was struck at Byzantium. The *Dollar* was originally the same as the German *Thaler*, which took its name from the silverworks in the *Thal* or valley of Joachim in Bohemia. Its currency throughout the New World bears witness to the extension of the Spanish-Austrian Empire in the reign of Charles V. *Cufic* coins, silver pieces with Arabic characters, were coined at Cufa. The *Jane*, which is mentioned by Chaucer and Spenser, was a small coin of Genoa (Janua). The *Franc* is the *nummus francicus*—the coin of the Franks or French.

Galvani, etc.—*Galvanism*, *Volt* (electricity); *Daguerreotype*, *Talbotype*, (nineteenth century photography).—B. S. S.

Mesmerism, etc.—This method of nomenclature has naturally prevailed among religious sects—for example, *Arians*, *Arminians*, *Calvinists*, *Wesleyans*, and *Puseyites*.

Silhouette, etc.—So Sir Robert Peel's substitute for the London watchmen are still called Bobbys and Peelers.

Chaucer.—*Tale of Sir Thopas*, line 23.

“His robe was of ciclatoun
That coste many a jane.”

Spenser.—*Faerie Queene*, III. vii. 58, 4.

“Because I could not give her many a Jane.”

Other coins.—A *Ducat* is the coin issued by a duke, just as a *Sovereign* is that issued by a king. A *Tester* bore the image of the

Money and *Mint* remind us that the coinage of the Romans was struck at the temple of Juno Moneta, the goddess of counsel (*moneo*). The convenience of the local standard of Troyes has given us *Troy* weight ; and the *Steelyard* is not, as is commonly supposed, a balance made with a steel arm, but is the machine for weighing which was used in the Steelyard, the London factory of the Hanse towns. That the name originated in England is proved by the fact that it is confined to this country ; the French equivalent being *Romaine*, and the German *ruthe*.

Not the least interesting, and by far the most instructive, of the words that have been derived from geographical names are those which have been furnished by the names of nations, and which will mostly be found to have a sort of moral significance, ethnical terms having become ethical.

Thus, when we remember how the Vandals and the Goths, two rude northern hordes, swept across Europe, blotting out for a time the results of centuries of Roman civilization, and destroying for ever many of the fairest creations of the Grecian chisel, we are able to understand how it has come about that the wanton or ignorant destruction of works of art should go by the name of *Vandalism*, and also how the first clumsy efforts of the Goths to imitate, or adapt to their own purposes the Roman edifices, should be called *Gothic*. It is interesting to note the stages by which this word has ascended from being a word of utter contempt to one of the highest honour. Yet we may, at the same time, regret that the same word—Gothic—should have

king's head (*teste*, or *tête*.) An *Eagle*, an *Angel*, and a *Kreutzer* bear respectively the American eagle, an angel, and a cross. English *Groats*, like the German *groschen*, were the *great* coins, having been four times the size of a penny. Twenty shillings used to weigh a *Pound*. So the Italian *lira* and French *livre* were of the weight of a *libra* (pound). A *Farthing* is the *fourthing*, or fourth part of a penny, just as the *Ridings* of Yorkshire were the *thridings* or third parts of the county.

been misapplied to designate that most perfect system of Christian architecture which the northern nations, after centuries of honest and painful labour, succeeded in working out slowly for themselves, and in the elaboration of which the nations of pure Gothic blood took comparatively little share.

Again, when we remember how the soldier-like fidelity and the self-reliant courage of the Franks enabled them with ease to subjugate the civilized but effeminate inhabitants of Northern Gaul, we can understand how the name of a rude German tribe has come to denote the *Frank*, bold, open, manly character of a soldier and a freeman, and the word *Franchise* to denote the possession of the full civil rights of the conquering race.

In the south-east of Gaul the Roman element of the population had ever been more considerable than elsewhere, and in this region the influence of the northern conquerors was comparatively transient. Hence the *langue d'oc*, or language of Provence, the Roman Provincia, was called the Romance, retaining as it did a much greater resemblance to the language of the Romans than the *langue d'oïl*, the tongue of that part of Gaul which had been conquered and settled by the Franks. Here, in the region of the Languedoc, civilization was first re-established ; here was the first home of chivalry ; here the troubadour learned to beguile the leisure of knights and ladies with wild tales of adventure and enchantment—*Romances*, *Romantic* narratives—so called because sung in the *Romance* tongue of the *Roman* province.

In the south-west of Gaul, on the other hand, the Celtic or Celtiberic element of the original population was little influenced either by Roman colonization, or by Frankish or Gothic conquest. The Gascons afforded an exhibition of the peculiar characteristics of the Celtic stock—they were susceptible, enthusiastic, fickle, vain, and ostentatious. The random and boastful way

of talking in which these Gascons were prone to indulge has, from them, received the name *Gasconade*.

The Langobardes, or Lombards, who settled in Northern Italy, appear to have been distinguished by national characteristics very different from those of Frank, Gascon, Goth, or Vandal. They seem to have been actuated by the spirit of commercial rather than of chivalrous adventure ; and at an early period we find them competing with the Jews as the capitalists and pawnbrokers of the Middle Ages. As we have already seen, *Lombard Street*--still the street of bankers--marks the site of the Lombard colony in London ; and the Lombards have left their name not only in our streets but in our language, as a curious witness to the national characteristics which distinguished them from the other tribes which overran the Roman Empire. A *lumber-room* is the Lombard room, the room where the Lombard pawnbrokers stored their unredeemed pledges. Hence, after a time, furniture stowed away in an unused chamber came to be called *lumber*.

The relations of the Slavonic races of Eastern Europe to their western neighbours is also indicated by a curious piece of historical etymology. The martial superiority of the Teutonic races enabled them, as we have seen, gradually to advance their frontier toward the east, and in so doing, to keep their slave markets supplied with captives taken from the Slavonic tribes. Hence, in all the languages of Western Europe, the once glorious name of *Slave* has come to express the most degraded condition of man. What centuries of violence and warfare does the history of this word disclose ! and the contempt and hatred of

Gasconade.—*Rodomontade*, a word of somewhat similar meaning, is derived from Rodomonte, a braggart who figures in Ariosto's poem of *Orlando Furioso*. The immortal romance of Cervantes has given us the word *Quixotic*. *Hectoring* comes from " Sir Hector " of Troy. We speak of the *Spenserian* stanza and a *Ciceronian* style. The summary proceedings of Judge *Lynch* have given our American cousins a verb of which they stood in need.

race which the use of the word implies is strongly shown by the fact that even so late as the eighteenth century no person of Slavonic blood was admissible into any German guild of artisans or merchants.

The dry upland sheep pastures of the Peloponnesus and the rich corn-flats of Thebes have given us the two adjectives *Arcadian* and *Boeotian*. A heroic man we call a *Trojan*, a morose man a *Turk*, a benevolent man a *good Samaritan*, and "catching a *Tartar*" is a process more familiar than agreeable. The terse way in which the Spartans expressed themselves still causes us to talk of *Laconic* speech, and the pithy wit of the Athenians has left us the phrase *Attic salt*.

"*Jeddart justice*," which denotes the practice of hanging the criminal first and trying him afterwards, is a reminiscence of the wild Border life of which the town of Jedburgh was the centre. The word *Cannibal* is probably a corruption of the name of the Caribs or Caribals, a savage West Indian people, among whom the practice of cannibalism was supposed to prevail. The word *Assassin* probably comes from the name of a tribe of Syrian fanatics who, like the Thugs of India, considered assassination in the light of a religious duty.

The expressive American term *Bunkum* is due to the member for the county of Buncombe in North Carolina. In the state legislature he made a speech full of high-flown irrelevant nonsense, and when called to order he explained that he was not speaking to the House, he was talking to Buncombe. Castle *Blarney* is, of course, in Ireland, and the famous stone can still be seen and kissed by those who desire to test its virtues. By a good-natured allusion to another peculiarity of our Irish neighbours we term a certain characteristic confusion of ideas a *Hibernianism*.

A *Spruce* person was originally a person dressed in the Prussian fashion. Thus Hall, the chronicler, describes the appearance of Sir Edward Haward and Sir Thomas Parre "in dobles of crimosin veluet,

voyded lowe on the backe, and before to the cannell bone, lased on the breastes with chaynes of siluer, and ouer that shorte clokes of crimosyn satyne, and on their heades hattes after dauncers fashion, with feasauntes fethers in them : They were appareyled after the fashion of Prusia or Spruce."

From the Canterbury pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Thomas comes the word *Canter*, which is an abbreviation of the phrase "a Canterbury gallop"—the easy ambling pace of the pilgrims as they rode along the grassy lane which follows the foot of the North Downs of Kent for many miles, and which still retains its title of the Pilgrims' Road.

St. Fiacre (Fiachra) was an Irish saint of great renown, who established himself as a hermit at Meaux, some five-and-twenty miles from Paris. His tomb became a great place of pilgrimage, which was performed even by royal personages such as Anne of Austria. The miracle-working shrine being frequented by many infirm persons who were unable to perform the pilgrimage on foot, carriages were kept for their convenience at an inn in the suburbs of Paris which had the sign of St. Fiacre ; and now, long after the pilgrimages have ceased, the hired carriages of Paris retain the name of *Fiacres*.

St. Etheldreda, or, as she was commonly called, St. Awdrey, was the patron saint of the Isle of Ely. She is said to have died of a swelling in the throat, which she considered as a judgment on her for her youthful fondness for necklaces. Hence, at the fair held at the time of the annual pilgrimage, it was the custom for the pilgrims to purchase as mementoes of their journey chains of lace or silk, which were called "St. Awdrey's chains." These being of a cheap and flimsy structure,

St. Awdrey's chains.—So keys were brought away by the pilgrims who had visited the tomb of St. Peter, palm branches by the palmers from the Holy Land, and scallop shells from the seashore near Compostella. St. James's Day used to be commemorated by London

the name of St. Awdrey, corrupted into *Tawdry*, has come to be the designation of cheap lace and showy finery.

The phrase, "*using Billingsgate*," which has spread from England to America, reminds us that the language of London fishwives is not so choice as their fish; and "*a Babel of sounds*" refers to the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babylon or Babel.

A few remaining terms derived from places may be here collected.

The winding river *Meander* has given us a verb; and the name of the *Rubicon* has now almost passed into our vocabulary.

Political parties have sometimes assumed names derived from local sources. The leaders of the *Giron-dists* were the deputies from the department of the Gironde. The *Jacobins* took their name from the convent of St. James, in which the meetings of the revolutionary club were held. A *Templar* now studies law in the former residence of the crusading Knights of the Temple of Jerusalem. The *Court of Arches* was originally held in the arches of *Bow Church*—St. Mary de Arcubus—the crypt of which was used by Wren to support the present superstructure. When we talk of finding ourselves in a perfect *Bedlam*, we do not always remember that the rapacity and the vandalism of the English Reformers were redeemed by some good deeds—one of which was the assignment of the convent of St. Mary of Bethlehem for the reception of lunatics,

urchins by oyster-shell grottos, for the construction of which the contributions of passers-by were solicited. On the various signs of pilgrimage see the description of a pilgrim in *Piers Ploughman* :—

"A bolle (bowl) and a bagge he bar by his syde,
And hundred of ampulles on his hat seten,
Signes of Synay and shelles of Galice,
And many a crouche (cross) on his cloke, and keyes of Rome,
And the vernycle bifore, for men sholde knowe
And see by his signes whom he sought hadde."

who used previously to be chained to a post, if indeed they were not left utterly uncared for.

The porch of a cathedral is called the *Galilee*, probably because to the crusaders and pilgrims advancing from the north Galilee formed the frontier or entrance to the Holy Land.

On the Mons Palatinus was the residence of the Roman emperors, which, from its site, was called the Palatinum, or Palatium. Hence the word *Palace* has come to be applied to all royal or imperial residences. The Count *Palatine* was, in theory, the official who had the superintendence of the household of the Carolingian emperors. As the foremost of the twelve peers of France, the Count Palatine took a prominent place in medieval romance, and a *Paladin* is the impersonification of chivalrous devotion. His feudal fief was the *Palatinate*—the rich Rhine valley above Frankfort. The *counties Palatine* of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster are so called on account of the delegated royalty—the *jura regalia*—formerly exercised by the Earls of Chester, the Bishops of Durham, and the Dukes of Lancaster. It is one of the curiosities of language that a petty little hill-slope in Italy should have thus transferred its name to a hero of romance, to a German state, to three English counties, to a glass house at Sydenham, and to all the royal residences in Europe.

Palatine.—Pembroke and Hexham, also march or border towns, had palatine rights.

A glass house at Sydenham.—The Crystal Palace.

CHAPTER XIII

NAMES OF RECENT ORIGIN

THE peopling of the Eastern Hemisphere is an event of the distant past. The names upon the map of Europe have remained there, most of them for ten, many of them for twenty, centuries. To study them is a task full of difficulties ; for they are mostly derived from obscure or unknown languages, and they have suffered more or less from the phonetic changes of so many years. But with the New World the case is different. The colonization of America has been effected during the modern historic period, the process of name-giving is illustrated by numerous authentic documents, and the names are derived from living languages.

By means of the names upon the map we may trace the whole history of the successive stages by which the white men have spread themselves over the Western World. We may discover the dates at which the several settlements were founded, we may assign to each of the nations of Europe its proper share in the work of colonization, and, lastly, we may recover the names of the adventurous captains who led their little bands of daring followers to conquer the wilderness from nature, or from savage tribes.

The name of *Greenland* is the only one which is left to remind us of the Scandinavian settlements which were made in America during the tenth century. The discoveries of Leif, son of Eric the Red, have been forgotten, and the Norse names of *Vinland* (Massachusetts), *Markland* (Nova Scotia), *Helluland it mikla*

(Labrador), and *Litla Helluland* (Newfoundland) have been superseded, and now survive only in the memory of the curious.

Without disparagement of the claims of Leif Ericson to the discovery of the New World, we may regret that the names of the city of Colombus and of the district of Columbia form the only memorials of the bold Genoese adventurer ; and we may wish that the name of the entire continent had been such as to remind us, day by day, of the exploits of Christopher Columbus rather than of those of Amerigo Vespucci. Alexander von Humboldt has, indeed, vindicated Vespucci from the charge of trickery or forgery which Las Casas attempted to fasten upon him ; and we must therefore regard the name of America as an unfortunate mistake rather than as an inglorious and successful fraud.

The deep religious feeling of the earlier voyagers is well illustrated by the names which they bestowed upon their discoveries. The first land descried by Columbus was the island of *San Salvador*. From day to day he held on in spite of the threats of his mutinous crew, who threatened to throw the crazy visionary into the sea. With what vividness does this name of San Salvador disclose the feelings with which, on the seventieth night of the dreary voyage, the brave Genoese caught sight of what seemed to be a light gleaming on some distant shore ; how vividly does that name enable us to realize the scene when, on the next day, with a humble and grateful pride, he set foot upon the New World of which he had dreamed from his boyhood, and, having erected the symbol of the Christian faith and knelt before it, he arose from his knees and proclaimed in a broken voice, that the land should henceforth bear the name of San Salvador—the Holy Saviour, who had preserved him through so many perils !

An unfortunate mistake.—The error obtained currency from a work on Geography published in the year 1507.

We cannot but reverence the romantic piety which chequers the story of the violence and avarice of the conquistadors. On the discovery of unknown shores, the first thought of those fierce soldiers was to claim the lands as new kingdoms of their Lord and Master, and to erect forthwith His symbol, the *Santa Cruz*, the *Vera Cruz*, the name of which marks upon our maps so many of the earliest settlements of the Spaniards and Portuguese.

The name of *San Sebastian*, the first Spanish colony founded on the continent of South America, forms a touching memorial of the perils which beset the earlier colonists. On disembarking from the ships seventy of the Spaniards were killed by the poisoned arrows of the Indians; on which account the dangerous spot was put under the special protection of the martyr, who, by reason of the circumstances of his death, might be supposed to feel a personal and peculiar sympathy with those who were exposed to the like sufferings.

As in the case of many great men there seems to have been a sort of mysticism underlying the piety of Columbus. On his third voyage he discerned three mountain peaks rising from the waters, and supposed that three new islands had been discovered. On a nearer approach it was found that the three summits formed one united land—a fact which the admiral recognized as a mysterious emblem of the Holy Trinity, and therefore bestowed upon the island the name of *La Trinidad*, which it still retains.

The Spaniards were devout observers of the festivals of the Church, and this circumstance often enables us to fix the precise day on which great discoveries were

The perils which beset the earlier colonists.—So, too, the name of the *Ladrones*, or “Robbers’ Islands,” commemorates the losses of Magalhaen’s crew from the thievish propensities of the natives. The name *Sierra Leone*, The Lion’s Range, records the terrors of the Portuguese discoverers at the nightly roaring of the lions in the mountains which fringe the coast.

made. Thus *Florida*, with its dreary swamps, is not the "Flowery Land," as it is sometimes thought to be ; but its name records the fact that it was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday—a festival which the Spaniards call Pascua Florida, from the flowers with which the churches are then decked. The island of *Dominica* was discovered on a Sunday—*dies Dominica*. *Natal* was discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day—*dies Natalis*. Alfonso de Sousa founded the first Portuguese colony in the Brazils, and its name, *Janeiro*, recalls the fact that he landed on the Feast of St. Januarius. The town of *St. Augustine*, the oldest in the United States, was founded on St. Augustine's Day by Melendez, who was sent by Philip II. of Spain on the pious mission of exterminating a feeble colony of Huguenot refugees, who were seeking, on the coast of Florida, that religious liberty which was denied them in their native land.

The islands of *Ascension* and *St. Helena*, the River *St. Lawrence*, and other places too numerous to mention, thus date the day of their discovery by their names.

A religious feeling equally intense with that which dictated the names bestowed by the Spanish discoverers, but very different in character, is evinced by the names which mark the sites of the earlier Puritan colonies in North America.

Salem was intended to be the earthly realization of the New Jerusalem, where a "New Reformation," of the sternest Calvinistic type, was to inaugurate a fresh era in the history of the world, and a strict discipline was to eradicate every frailty of our human nature from this City of the Saints. From the laws of the neighbouring town of Newhaven, as given by Hutchin-

Laws of Newhaven.—Since the first edition of *Words and Places* was published I have received a letter from an American correspondent in which he informs me that these so-called "Blue Laws" are a forgery. My correspondent assigns no reasons, but I sincerely hope his statement is correct.

son, we may gather some notion of Life in this Puritan Utopia. Among other things, it was there enacted, under severe penalties:—

“That no one shall be a freeman unless he be converted.

“That no one shall run on the Sabbath, or walk in his garden.

“That no one shall make beds, cut hair, or shave, and no woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath.

“That no one shall make mince-pies, or play any instrument, except the trumpet, drum, and jews’ harp.

“That no food or lodging shall be given to any Quaker or other heretic.”

The laws of Massachusetts assigned the penalty of death to all Quakers, as well as to “stubborn and rebellious sons,” and to all “children, above sixteen, who curse or smite their natural father or mother,” and to persons guilty of idolatry, witchcraft, or blasphemy.

These laws, breathing the spirit of Christianity as understood by the Puritan exiles for conscience’ sake, quickly bore their fruit. Roger Williams, a noble-hearted man, who, strange to say, had been chosen to be minister at Salem, dared to affirm the heresy that “the doctrine of persecution for cause of conscience is most evidently and lamentably contrary to the doctrine of Christ Jesus,” and that “no man should be bound to worship against his own consent.” For maintaining these heterodox opinions, which struck at the root of the New England system of polity, Williams had sentence of exile pronounced against him. He wandered forth into the snows of a New England winter: “for fourteen weeks,” he says, “he often, in the stormy night, had neither fire nor food, and had no house but a hollow tree.”

The savages showed him the mercy which his fellow-Christians had refused him, an Indian chief gave him food and shelter; but that wigwam in the far forest

was soon pronounced to be within the jurisdiction of the Puritan colony, and the Apostle of Toleration, hunted even from the wilderness, embarked with five companions in a canoe, and landed in Rhode Island. With simple piety he called the spot where the canoe first touched the land by the name of *Providence*—a place which still remains the capital of Rhode Island, the state which Williams founded as “a shelter for persons distressed for conscience.”

The name of *Concord*, the capital of the state of New Hampshire, shows that some at least of the Puritans were actuated by feelings more in harmony with the spirit of the religion they professed; while *Philadelphia*, the City of Brotherly Love, tells a touching tale of the unbrotherly persecutions which filled the gaols of England with 60,000 Quakers—persecutions from which they fled in the hope of inaugurating a Utopian era of peace and harmony.

All readers of Pepys' amusing *Diary* are familiar with the name of his colleague at the Admiralty, Sir William Penn. The funds which should have found their way into the naval chest were diverted to purposes more agreeable to the “Merry Monarch” than the purchase of tar and timber; and, in consequence, the fortune which the Comptroller of the Navy bequeathed to his Quaker son was a claim on the royal purse for the sum of £16,000. The money not being forthcoming, young Penn—who, much to the annoyance of his family, had embraced the tenets of the Quakers—obtained, in satisfaction of his claims, a large grant of forest-land in North America, and led forth a colony of Quakers to found the new colony, called, after himself, *Pennsylvania*.

The name of *Boston* reminds us of the part of England from which the first Puritan settlers emigrated. They had with much difficulty escaped from the Lincolnshire coast—some of them having been apprehended on the beach for the crime of attempting to

reach a country where they might worship according to their consciences. Their first refuge was in Holland, from whence the *Mayflower* carried them to the shores of New England, and on the 11th of December 1620 landed them on a desolate spot, five hundred miles from the nearest settlement of white men. To this spot they gave the name of *Plymouth*—a reminiscence of the last English land which they had seen as they passed down the Channel.

Hoboken (an Indian word, meaning the “smoke pipe”) was the name of a spot in New Jersey at which the settlers met the Indian chiefs in council and smoked the pipe of peace while they formed a league of amity—too soon, alas! to be broken by the massacre of *Bloody Brook*, where so many of the colonists were treacherously slain. Hoboken is one of the many Indian names which we find scattered over the map of the American continent, and which are frequently used to designate the great natural features of the country, the lakes, the rivers, the mountain ranges, and the chief natural territorial divisions. Such are the names of the *Niagara*, the *Potomac*, the *Ottawa*, the *Rappahannock*, the *Susquehanna*, the *Mississippi*, the *Missouri*, the *Minnesota*, *Canada*, *Massachusetts*, *Connecticut*, *Arkansas*, *Wisconsin*, *Michigan*. The name of *Mexico* is derived from Mexitli, the Aztec war-god. *Tlascala* means “the place of bread.” *Haiti* is the “mountainous country.” The *Andes* take their name from the Peruvian word *anta*, copper. Local names are the only memorial of many once powerful tribes which have become extinct. The names of the *Alleghany* Range, the *Mohawk* Valley, *Lake Huron*, *Lake Erie*, *Lake Nipissing*, the *City of Natchez*, *Cherokee* County, the *River Ottawa*, and the States of *Kansas*, *Ohio*, and *Illinois* are all derived from the names of tribes already extinct or rapidly becoming so. Centuries hence the historian of the New World will point to these names as great ethnological landmarks :

they will have, in his eyes, a value of the same kind as that which is now attached to the names of Hesse, Devonshire, The Solway, Paris, or Turin.

The name of *Virginia* carries us back to the reign of the Virgin Queen, and gives us the date of the exploits of those hardy sailors who cast into the shade the deeds even of the Spanish conquistadors. Not far from the scene of one of his ruinous enterprises, the most chivalrous, the most adventurous, the most far-sighted, and the most unfortunate of Englishmen has recently had a tardy tribute paid to him in the adoption by the Legislature of North Carolina of the name of Raleigh as the designation of the capital of the state in which Raleigh's colony was planted. On *Raleigh Island*, at the entrance of Roanoke Sound, may still be discerned the traces of the fort around which the adventurers built the city of Raleigh, a place which has now vanished from the map. Of Raleigh's other enterprises, more especially of his quixotic ascent of the Orinoco for four hundred miles in small open boats, no local name remains as a memorial.

The names of other heroes of the Elizabethan era are to be sought elsewhere. In the Northern Seas we find a record of the achievements of four brave Englishmen—Frobisher, Davis, Baffin, and Hudson. The adventurous spirit which actuated this band of naval worthies is shown in the declaration of Martin Frobisher, who deemed the discovery of the North-West Passage “the only thing of the world that was yet left undone by which a notable minde might be made famous and fortunate.” In command of two little barks, respectively of twenty-five and twenty tons, and accompanied by a small pinnace, Frobisher steered for the unknown seas of ice, and, undaunted by the loss of the pinnace and the mutinous defection

Raleigh's ruinous enterprises.—Cape Fear commemorates the narrow escape from destruction of one of the expeditions sent out by Raleigh.

of one of his crews, he persevered in his enterprise, and discovered the strait which bears his name.

John Davis, with two ships respectively of fifty and thirty-five tons, followed up the discoveries which Frobisher had made. With a brave heart he kept up the courage of his sickly sailors, who were struck with terror at the strange sight of huge floating icebergs towering overhead, and at the fearful crash of the icefloes as they ground one against the other, and threatened the ships with instant destruction. When at length the wished-for land came in sight, it was found to be so utterly barren and inhospitable that the disappointed seamen gave it the name which it still bears—*Cape Desolation*. But Davis persevered, and was rewarded by the discovery of an open passage leading to the North-West, to which the name of *Davis Strait* has been rightfully assigned.

Bylot and Baffin, with one small vessel and a crew of fourteen men and two boys, eclipsed all that Davis had done, and ventured into unknown seas, where, for the next two hundred years, none dared to follow them. They discovered the magnificent expanse of water which is known by the name of *Baffin Bay*, and they coasted round its shores in hopes of finding some outlet towards the North or West. Three channels were discovered, to which they gave the names of Sir James *Lancaster*, Sir Thomas *Smith*, and Alderman *Jones*, by whose countenance and pecuniary assistance they had been enabled to equip the expedition.

The adventurous life and tragic fate of Henry Hudson would make an admirable subject for a historical romance. The narration is quaintly given in *Purchas His Pilgrimes*; but, fortunately or unfortunately, it has not, so far as I am aware, been selected as a theme by any modern writer. Hudson's first voyage was an attempt to discover the North-East Passage to India. With ten men and a boy he had succeeded in attaining the coast of Spitzbergen, when the approach

of winter compelled him to return. In a second voyage he reached Nova Zembla. The next year he traced the unknown coast-line of New England, and entered the great river which bears his name. His last expedition was rewarded by still greater discoveries than any he had hitherto effected. In a bark of fifty-five tons he attempted the North-West Passage, and, penetrating through *Hudson Strait*, he reached *Hudson Bay*, where his ship was frozen up among the icefloes. Patiently he waited for the approach of spring, although, before the ship was released, the crew had been reduced to feed on moss and frogs. After a while they fortunately succeeded in catching a supply of fish, and prepared to return home, with provisions for only fourteen days. Dismayed at this prospect of starvation, the crew mutinied, and, with the object of diminishing the number of mouths to be fed, they treacherously seized their brave captain ; and having placed in a small boat a little meal, a musket, and an iron pot, they cast Hudson adrift, with eight sick men, to find a grave in the vast inland sea, the name of which is the worthy epitaph of one of the most daring of England's seamen. The names of these four men—Frobisher, Davis, Baffin, and Hudson—the world will not willingly let die.

The naval triumphs of the Elizabethan era are also associated in the minds of Englishmen with the exploits of Drake and Gilbert, although they have not been fortunate enough to give their names to seas or cities. Drake's almost fabulous adventures—his passage of the Straits of *Magalhaens* (Magellan) ; his capture of huge treasure-ships with his one small bark ; his voyage of 1,400 miles across the Pacific, which he was the first Englishman to navigate ; his discovery of the western coast of North America, and his successful circumnavigation of the globe—form the subject of a romantic chapter in the history of maritime adventure.

But a still higher tribute of admiration is due to the brave and pious Sir Humphrey Gylberte, who, on his return from his expedition to Newfoundland, attempted to cross the Atlantic in his "Frigat," the *Squirrel*, a little vessel of ten tons. Near the Azores a storm arose in which he perished. The touching account of his death as given in Hakluyt is well known, but it can hardly be repeated too often: "The Generall, sitting abaft with a booke in his hand, cried out to us in the *Hind*, so oft as we did approach within hearing, 'We are as neere to heaven by sea as by land,'—reiterating the same speech, well beseeing a souldier resolute in Jesus Christ, as I can testifie he was. The same Monday night, about twelve of the clocke, or not long after, the Frigat being ahead of us in the *Golden Hinde*, suddenly her lights were out, whereof, as in a moment, we lost the sight, and withall our watch cryed the Generall was cast away, which was too true; for in that moment the Frigat was devoured and swallowed up of the sea."

Such were the gallant gentlemen and "soldiers resolute in Jesus Christ" who made the reign of Elizabeth illustrious.

The records of the progress of English colonization during the next reign are to be sought on the banks of the James River. On either side, at the entrance of this river, are *Cape Henry* and *Cape Charles*. Cape Charles was called after "Baby Charles," and Cape Henry bears the name of the hopeful prince whose accession to the throne might probably have changed the whole course of English history. *Elizabeth County*, which formed M'Clellan's base of operations in the late campaign, and in which stands Fortress Monroe, was so called in honour of the sister of these princes—the hapless Winter Queen, the mother of Prince Rupert. *Smith's Isles*, near Cape Charles, and *Smithfield*, on the opposite side of the James River, are memorials of Captain John Smith, a man of rare genius and enter-

prise, to whom, even more than to Raleigh, the ultimate establishment of the English colony in Virginia is due.

Even in those days of wild adventure, Smith's career had been such as distinguished him above all his fellow-colonists in Virginia. When almost a boy he had fought under Leicester in that Dutch campaign, the incredible mismanagement of which has been so ably detailed by Mr. Motley. His mind, as he tells us, "being set upon brave adventures," he had roamed over France, Italy, and Egypt, doing a little piracy, as it would now be called, in the Levant. Coming to Hungary, he took service for the war with the Turks, against whom he devised many "excellent stratagems," and performed prodigies of valour in various single combats with Turkish champions, slaying the "Lord Turbashaw," also "one Gualgo, the vowed friend of Turbashaw," as well as "Bonny Mulgro," who tried to avenge the death of the other two.

After numerous adventures, for which the reader must be referred to his amusing autobiography, a general engagement took place, and Captain Smith was left for dead upon the field of battle. Here he was made prisoner, and sold into slavery at Constantinople. Being regarded with too much favour by his "fair mistress," who "tooke much compassion on him," he was sent into the Crimea, where he was "no more regarded than a beast." Driven to madness by this usage, he killed his taskmaster, the Tymor, whose clothes he put on, and whose horse he appropriated, and thus succeeded in escaping across the steppes; and, after overcoming many perils, he at last reached a Christian land. "Being thus satisfied with Europe and Asia," and hearing of the "warres in Barbarie," he forthwith proceeded to the interior of Morocco in search of new adventures. We next hear of him "trying some conclusions at sea" with the Spaniards; and at last, at thirty years of age, he

found himself in Virginia, at a time when a great portion of the hundred colonists had perished, and the survivors were meditating the abandonment of what seemed a hopeless enterprise. Before long Smith's force of character placed him at the head of affairs, which soon began to improve under the influence of his resolute and hopeful genius. But the position of responsibility in which he was placed could not put a stop to the execution of his adventurous projects. In an open boat he made a coasting voyage of some three thousand miles, in the course of which he discovered and explored the Potomac. On the occasion of one of these expeditions his companions were all cut off by the Indians, and he himself, " beset with 200 salvages," was taken prisoner and condemned to die. Brought before the King of Pamaunkee, " the salvages " had fastened him to a tree, and were about to make him a target for the exhibition of their skill in archery, when he obtained his release by the adroit display of the great medicine of a pocket-compass. " A bagge of gunpowder," which had come into the possession of the salvages, " they carefully preserved till the next spring, to plant as they did their corne, because they would be acquainted with the nature of that seede." Taken at length before " Powhattan, their Emperor," for the second time Smith had sentence of death passed upon him. " Two great stones were brought ; as many as could layd hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon laid his head, being ready with their clubs to beate out his braines." At this juncture " Pocahontas, the king's dearest daughter," a beautiful girl, the " nonpareil of the country," was touched with pity for the white-skinned stranger ; and, " when no intreaty could prevaile," she rushed forward and " got his head in her armes, and laid her owne upon his to save him from death," and thus succeeded, at the risk of her life, in obtaining the pardon of the prisoner. Pocahontas was after-

wards married to John Rolfe, "an honest and discreet" young Englishman, and from her some of the first families of the Old Dominion are proud to trace their descent.

The State of Florida, as the name imports, was originally a Spanish colony. *Louisiana*, *New Orleans*, *Mobile*, and many other names, remind us that, in the reign of Louis XIV., France held firm possession of the Valley of the Mississippi, and stretched a chain of forts, by *St. Louis*, *St. Charles*, and the State of Illinois, to *Fond Du Lac* and *Lac Supérieur*, the "Upper Lake" of the great chain of lakes, as far as *Detroit*, the "narrow passage" between the *Lac St. Clair* and Lake Erie. In Canada we are surrounded by French names. *Quebec* is a name transferred from Brittany, and *Montreal* is the "Royal Mount," so named by the Frenchman Cartier in 1535. Lake *Champlain* takes its name from Champlain, a bold Normand adventurer "delighting marvellously in these enterprises," who joined an Indian war-party, and was the first to explore the upper waters of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. The *Habitans* (as the French Canadians of the Lower Province are called) still retain the characteristics of the Normand peasantry in the time of Louis XIV. Cape *Breton* was discovered, by mariners from Brittany, as early as the lifetime of Columbus. The name of the State of *Vermont* shows that it came within the great French dominion, and the State of *Maine* repeats in the New World the name of one of the maritime provinces of France. But the genius of Lord Chatham wrested the empire of the New World from France; and Fort Du Quesne, the key of the French position in the Valley of the Ohio, under its new name of *Pittsburgh*, commemorates the triumphs of the great war minister, and is now one of the largest cities in the United States.

The State of *Delaware* was "planted" in 1610 by Lord De la Warr, under a patent granted by James I.

The further progress of colonization in this region is commemorated by the Roman Catholic colony of *Maryland*, named after Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. ; and *Baltimore*, the capital of the State, takes its name from Lord Baltimore, the patentee of the new colony, who thus transferred to the New World the Celtic name of the little Irish village from which he derived his title.

New Jersey, in like manner, was founded under a patent granted, in the reign of Charles II., to George Carteret, Lord Jersey ; while *Nova Scotia* was a concession to Sir William Alexander, a Scotsman who, with a band of his compatriots, settled there in the time of James II. Its re-colonization in the reign of George II. is marked by the name of *Halifax*, given in honour of Lord Halifax, the president of the Board of Trade.

The city of *Charleston*, *Albemarle Sound*, the rivers *Ashley* and *Cooper*, and the states of *North* and *South Carolina*, date from the time of the Restoration ; and the people are justly proud of the historical associations which attach to many of the local names. *Annapolis*, the capital of Maryland, as well as the *Rapidan* and *North Anna Rivers*, bring us to the reign of Queen Anne ; and *Georgia*, the last of the thirteen colonies, dates from the reign of George II. *New Inverness*, in Georgia, was settled by Highlanders implicated in the rebellion of 1745. *Fredericksburg*, the scene of the bloody repulse of the Federals, and *Frederick City*, in Maryland, bear the name of the weak and worthless son of George II. As has been observed by the Southern correspondent of the *Times*, "It is safe to observe that Virginia has done more than the mother country to keep alive the memory of a prince who lives for Englishmen only as he is gibbeted in the Memoirs of Lord Harvey."

The Scandinavian colony of *New Sweden* has been absorbed by the States of *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware*, and

New Jersey ; but a few names, like *Swedesboro* and *Dona*, still remain as evidences of a fact now almost forgotten.

The map of the State of New York takes us back to the reign of Charles II. The king's brother, James, Duke of York and Albany, had a grant made to him of the as yet unconquered Dutch colony of the *New Netherlands*, the two chief cities of which, *New Amsterdam* and *Fort Orange*, were rechristened, after the Dutch had been dispossessed, by the names of *New York* and *Albany*, from the titles of the royal patentee. The names of the *Katskill Mountains*, *Staten Island*, *Brooklyn* (*Breukelen*), *Wallabout Bay*, *Yonker's Island*, the *Haarlem River*, and the villages of *Flushing*, *Stuyvesant*, and *Blauvelt*, are among the local memorials which still remind us of the Dutch dominion in North America.

The Dutch colony in South America has had a greater permanence. *New Amsterdam*, *Fredenberg*, *Blauwberg*, and many other Dutch names in the same neighbourhood, surrounded as they are by Portuguese and Spanish names, are an exhibition of the results of intrusive colonization.

Cape Horn, or rather *Cape Hoorn* as it should properly be written, is also a vestige of the early enterprise of Holland. The name is derived from Hoorn, a village on the Zuyder Zee, which was the birthplace of Schouten, the first seaman who succeeded in doubling the Cape. Before the time of Schouten's voyage the Pacific had been entered by the *Straits of Magellan*, a passage between Tierra del Fuego and the mainland, which had been discovered by a man who, for genius, fertility of resource, and undaunted courage, deserves a place on the roll of fame beside Columbus, Cortez, Smith, and Hudson. Fernando Magalhaens was a Portuguese engaged in the Spanish service, and was sent out to wrest from his fellow-countrymen the possession of the Moluccas, which, under the terms of the

famous Papal Bull, were conceived to be included in the Spanish moiety of the world. Threading his way through the straits which bear his name, Magalhaens held on his way, in spite of the mutiny of his crews, the loss of one ship, and the desertion of another, and at last reached the Philippine Islands, where, during an attack by the natives, he fell beneath a shower of spears. *Torres Strait* bears the name of one of Magalhaens' lieutenants.

The *Philippines* and the *Carolines* bear the names of two Spanish monarchs, Philip II. and Charles II., under whose respective auspices the first were colonized and the second were discovered.

The *Marquesas* received their name in honour of the Marquis Mendoza de Cañete, who, from his Viceroyalty of Peru, equipped the expedition which led to the discovery. But these were not the only results of Spanish enterprise in the Pacific. *Juan Fernandez*, a bold Spanish sailor, chanced upon the solitary isle which bears his name—an island which is chiefly memorable to Englishmen from having been for four years the abode of one of Dampier's comrades—Alexander Selkirk, whose adventures suggested to De Foe the inimitable fiction of *Robinson Crusoe*. The *Bermudas*, "the still-vexed Bermoothes," alluded to in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, were discovered at an earlier period by another Spaniard, Juan Bermudez: they took the name of the *Somers Islands*, by which they were long known, from the shipwreck of Sir George Somers, one of the deputy-governors of Virginia.

We cannot complete the list of Spanish explorers without a mention of the name of *Orellana*, which, according to some maps, is borne by the largest river of the world. There are few more romantic narratives of adventure than the history of Orellana's voyage down the Amazons. In the company of Gonzales Pizarro he left Peru, and having penetrated through

the trackless Andes, he came upon the head waters of a great river. The provisions brought by the explorers having at length become exhausted, their shoes and their saddles were boiled and eaten to serve as a condiment to such roots as could be procured by digging. Meanwhile the energies of the whole party were engaged in the construction of a small bark, in which Orellana and fifty men committed themselves to the mighty stream, which, in seven long months, floated them down to the Atlantic, through the midst of lands utterly unknown, clad to the water's edge with gigantic forest-trees, and peopled by savage and hostile tribes. Not content, however, with describing the real perils of the voyage, or, perhaps, half-crazed by the hardships which he had undergone, Orellana, on his return to Spain, gave the reins to his imagination, and related wild travellers' tales concerning a nation of female warriors who had opposed his passage; and posterity has punished his untruthfulness by enshrining, in a memorial name, the story of the fabled Amazons, and letting the remembrance of the daring explorer fade away.

We find the records of Portuguese adventure in *Bahia*, *Pernambuco*, *Bragança*, and a host of other names in the Brazils, which were accidentally discovered by Cabral, who was sailing with an expedition destined for the East Indies. But the great field of Portuguese enterprise lay in the East, where the names *Bombay*, *Macao*, and *Formosa* attest the widespread nature of the commerce which the newly found sea-route to India threw into the hands of its discoverers. Their track is marked by such names as *Saldanha Bay*, *Cape Agulhas*, *Algoa Bay*, and *Cape Delgado*, which we find scattered along the southern coasts of Africa. The name of the Cape itself reveals the spirit of hopeful enterprise which enabled the Portuguese to achieve so much. Bartholomew Diaz, baffled by tempests, was unable, on his first expedition, to

weather the cape which he had discovered, and he therefore named it *Cabo Tormentoso*—the Cape of Storms—a name which John, the sanguine and enterprising king, changed to the *Cabo de Bona Esperanza*, arguing the *Good Hope* which existed of the speedy discovery of the long-wished-for route to the realms of “Ormus and of Ind.”

The Eastern route found by the Portuguese was soon followed by the Dutch. The names of the *Mauritius* and the *Orange River* were bestowed by them at the time when, under the Stadtholder Maurice, Prince of Orange, they were heroically striving against the colossal power of Spain. This death-struggle for freedom did not prevent them pursuing their discoveries in the Eastern seas : and at the lowest point of their fortunes, when all seemed likely to be lost, it was soberly proposed to cut the dykes and leave the Spaniards the task of once more reclaiming Holland from the waves, and for themselves to embark their families and their wealth, and seek in *Batavia* a new eastern home for the Batavian nation.

From their colonies of Ceylon and Java the Dutch fitted out numerous expeditions to explore the then unknown Southern Seas. Carpenter, a Dutch captain, was the first to discover the northern portion of the Australian continent. His name is attached to the Gulf of *Carpentaria* ; and the “great island” in the gulf bears the Dutch name of *Groote Eylandt*, which he gave to it. The earliest circumnavigation of the new southern continent was achieved by means of two vessels of discovery, which were equipped by Antony *Van Diemen*, the governor of Batavia, and entrusted to the command of Abel Jansen *Tasman*. *New Zealand* and *New Holland*, the chief fruits of this expedition, had conferred upon them the names of two of the United Provinces ; and on the discovery of a third large island an attachment as romantic as a Dutchman may be supposed capable of feeling

caused the rough sailor, if tradition speaks the truth, to inscribe upon our maps the name of the beautiful daughter of the Batavian governor, Maria Van Diemen.

We may here briefly enumerate a few remaining discoverers whose names are found scattered over the map. *Dampier's Archipelago* and *Wafer Inlet* bear the names of William Dampier and Lionel Wafer, the leaders of a band of West Indian buccaneers who marched across the Isthmus of Darien (each man provided only with four cakes of bread, a fusil, a pistol, and a hanger), and who, having seized a Spanish ship, continued for a long time to be the terror of the Pacific. Kerguellen was an officer in the French service who, in the reign of Louis XV., discovered the island called *Kerguellen's Land*; while Jan Meyen, a Dutch whaling captain, has handed down his obscure name by his re-discovery of that snow-clad island cone which forms such a striking frontispiece to Lord Dufferin's amusing volume.

Behring, a Dane by birth, was sent by Peter the Great to explore the eastern shores of Asia. He crossed Siberia, and having constructed a small vessel on the coast of Kamtschatka, he discovered the strait which separates Asia from America. On his return from a second expedition his ship was wrecked, and the hardy sailor, surrounded by the snows and ice of an Arctic winter, perished miserably of cold, hunger, and fatigue on an island which bears his name.

At the instance of the British Government, Captain Vancouver succeeded in surveying 9,000 miles of the unknown western coast-line of America. His name stands side by side with those of Hudson, Behring, Franklin, and Cook—the martyrs of geographical science; for the exposure and the toil which he underwent proved fatal.

Mr. Bass, a naval surgeon, in an open whale-boat manned by a crew of six men, made a voyage of

600 miles, which resulted in the discovery of *Bass's Straits*, which separate Van Diemen's Land from the Australian continent.

The discoveries of Captain Cook are so well known that a brief reference to the names which he added to our maps may here suffice. He was dispatched to observe the Transit of Venus in 1769. In this expedition he discovered the Society Islands, so named from the Royal Society, at whose instigation the expedition had been undertaken; as well as the Sandwich Islands, called after Lord Sandwich, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who had consented to send it out. In his second voyage Captain Cook explored and named the coast of *New South Wales*, the *New Hebrides*, *New Caledonia*, *Norfolk Island*, and the *Sandwich Islands*.

We must not forget those Arctic explorers who, within the last century, have added so largely to our geographical knowledge. The names of *Mackenzie*, *Ross*, *Parry*, *Franklin*, *Back*, *Hood*, *Richardson*, *Dease*, *Simpson*, *Crozier*, *Maclure*, *M'Clintock*, and *Kane* perpetually remind those who examine the map of the Arctic regions of the skill, the courage, and the endurance of the brave men who have at last solved the problem of three hundred years—"the only thing of the world yet left undone by which a notable minde might be made famous." Such names as *Repulse Bay*, *Point Turnagain*, *Return Reef*, *Point Anxiety*, the *Bay of Mercy*, *Fort Enterprize*, *Fort Providence*, *Fury Beach*, and *Winter Harbour* recall to the memory of the readers of Arctic adventure some of the most thrilling passages in those narratives; and at the same time they form a melancholy record of the difficulties, the hardships, the disappointments, and the failures, which seemed only to braven the resolution and to nerve the courage of men whom all Englishmen are proud to be able to call their fellow-countrymen.

Mention has already been made of the Sandwich

Islands and the Marquesas as commemorating the names of statesmen who have been instrumental in furthering the progress of geographical discovery. Other names of this class—prime ministers, eminent statesmen, lords of the admiralty, and secretaries of the navy—are to be found in great profusion in the regions which have most recently been explored. We may instance the names of *Melville*, *Dundas*, *Melbourne*, *Auckland*, *Baring*, *Barrow*, *Croker*, *Bathurst*, *Peel*, *Wellington*, and *Sydney*. *Port Phillip*, *Brisbane*, the *River Darling*, and *Macquarie* take their names from governors of the Australian Colonies, and *Lake Simcoe* from a governor of Canada. *Boothia Felix*, *Grinnell Land*, *Smith's Sound*, and *Jones' Sound* commemorate merchant princes who fitted out exploring expeditions from their private resources ; while the names of *King George*, *Queen Charlotte*, the *Prince Regent*, *King William*, *Queen Adelaide*, *Victoria*, and *Albert* are scattered so lavishly over our maps as to prove a serious source of embarrassment to the young student of geography ; while, at the same time, their English origin testifies to the energy and success with which, during the last hundred years, every corner of the globe has been explored by Englishmen.

CHAPTER XIV

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

A. Adjectival

I. WORDS DENOTING RELATIVE MAGNITUDE

FROM the Celtic word *mor* or *mawr*, great, we have the names of *Benmore*, and *Penmaen-Mawr*, the great mountains, *Kilmore*, the great church, and *Glenmore*, the great glen. *Much Wenlock*, *Great Missenden*, *Grampound*, and *Granville* contain Teutonic and Romance roots of the same import.

From the Celtic *beg* or *bach*, little, we have *Ballybeg* and *Inishbeg*, *Glydwr Fach*, and *Pont Neath Vechan*. We find several Teutonic *Littleboroughs*, *Littleburys*, and *Littletons*.

We find the prefix *broad* in *Bradden*, *Bradley*, *Bradshaw*, and *Bradford*.

II. RELATIVE POSITION

The points of a compass afford an obvious means of distinguishing between the places of the same name. Thus we have *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, *Wessex*, *Essex*, and *Sussex*, *Northampton* and *Southampton*, *Surrey*, *Westmoreland*, *Northumberland*, and *Sutherland*, *Norton* and *Sutton*, *Norbury* and *Sudbury*, *Easton* and *Weston*, *Eastbury* and *Westbury*, *Easthorpe* and *Westhorpe*, *Norley*, *Sudeley*, and *West Leigh*.

With *Netherby*, *Deeping*, *Holgate*, and *Holloway* we

may contrast *High Wycombe*, *High Ercal*, *Upton*, *Higham*, *Highgate*, and *Highstreet*.

III. RELATIVE AGE

With *Aldbury*, *Albury*, *Aldborough*, and *Oldbury* contrast *Newton*, *Newport*, *Newnham*, *Newland*, *Newark*, *Newbiggin*, *Newham*, *Newbridge*, *Newstead*, *Newbury*, *Newby*, *Newcastle*, *Newhaven*, and *Newburgh*.

IV. NATURAL PRODUCTIONS

Many names are derived from animals. We find that of the Ox in *Oxley* and in *Oxford*, Swine at *Swindon* and *Swinford*, and Sheep at *Shipton* and *Shipley*. The name of the *Faroe Islands* is probably from the Norse *faar*, sheep.

Deer, or perhaps wild animals generally (German, *Thier*; Anglo-Saxon, *deor*), are found at *Deerhurst* in Gloucestershire, *Dereham* in Norfolk, *Dereworth* in Northamptonshire, and *Derby*, anciently *Deoraby*.

Other wild animals whose names often occur are,—

The Stag at *Hertford*; the Fox, or Tod, at *Foxley*, *Foxhill*, *Foxhowe*, and *Todburn*; the Wild Boar (Anglo-Saxon, *eofor*) at *Boarhunt*, *Boarstall*, *Evershot*, and *Eversley*; the Seal at *Selsey*; the Otter at *Otterbourne* in Hants; the Beaver at *Beverley* and *Nant Francon*; the Badger, or Brock, at *Broxbourne*.

The Crane is found at *Cranbourne*, and the Eagle at *Earnley* in Sussex and *Arley* in Warwickshire, both of which are written *Earneleah* in the Saxon charters.

Ely was once famous for the excellence of its eels. In the Isle of Ely rents used to be paid in eels.

The Norse word for a salmon is *lax*. Hence we have *Laxvoe*, or “salmon bay,” in Shetland, *Loch Laxford* in Sutherland, the *Laxay*, or “salmon river,” in the Hebrides and also in Kintire, and the River *Laxey* in the Isle of Man, and five rivers called *Laxa* in Iceland.

We have *Laxweir* on the Shannon, *Leixlip*, or Salmon-leap, on the Liffey, and *Abbey Leix* in Queen's County.

Names derived from those of plants are found in great abundance. We have, for example,—

The Oak—*Acton*, *Oakley*, *Sevenoaks*. From the Irish *doire*, an oak, we deduce the names of *Derry* and *Kildare*.

Elm—*Nine Elms*, *Elmdon*, *Elmstead*, *Elmswell*.

Ash—*Ashton*, *Ashley*.

Birch—*Bircholt*, *Birbeck*.

Lime, or Linden—*Lindfield*, *Lyndhurst*.

Thorn—*Thorney*. Names derived from the thorn are very frequent in the Saxon charters.

Hazel—*Hazelmere*.

Alder—*Allerton*, *Aldershot*, *Allercombe*, *Ellerton*.

Cherry—*Cherry Hinton*.

Broom—*Bromley*, *Brompton*.

Fern—*Farnham*, *Farnborough*.

Rushes—*Rusholme*.

Sedge—*Sedgemoor*, *Sedgley*.

Reeds—*Redmarley*, *Rodbourne*, *Redbridge*.

Shrubs—*Shrewsbury*.

Saffron Walden took its name from the saffron, the cultivation of which was introduced in the reign of Edward III. and which still to some extent continues.

V. COLOUR

The adjectival element in names is frequently derived from colour. Names of this class are often admirably descriptive. How well, for instance, the Northmen described a conspicuous chalk cliff, past which they steered to Normandy, by the name of *Cape Grisnez*, or the grey nose. *Cape Blancnez* close by is the white nose.

Rutland, *Redford*, and *Ratcliffe* take their names from their red soil. From the Celtic *dhu*, black, we have the names of *Dublin*, the black pool or linn, and

the *Douglas*, or black water, in Lancashire, Scotland, and the Isle of Man. Names like *Blackheath*, *Blackmore*, *Blakeley*, or *Blackdown* are very ambiguous, as they may be either from the English *black*, or from the word which has come down to us as *bleak*, pale.

The names of mountains are naturally derived in many cases from their prevailing hue. From the Gadhelic *gorm*, blue-green, we have *Bengorm* in Mayo, and the *Cairngorm* group in the Highlands. From the Welsh *coch*, red, we have *Crib Goch*, the name of the striking peak which overhangs the pass of Llanberis. A very large number of the loftiest mountains in the world derive their name from their white coverings of snow. Examples are *Mont Blanc*, the *Sierra Nevada* in Spain, *Ben Nevis* in Scotland, *Snowdon* in Wales, *Sneehatten* in Norway, two *Snafells* in Iceland, and *Snaefell* in the Isle of Man. The names of the Swiss mountains are often admirably picturesque and descriptive. How well do the words *Dent*, *Horn*, and *Aiguille* (compare the Needles of the Isle of Wight) describe the rocky teeth, spires, and pinnacles of rock which shoot up into the clouds. How appropriate, too, are the names of the *Schreckhorn*, or "Peak of Terror"; the *Wetterhorn*, or "Peak of Storms," which gather round his head and reverberate from his fearful precipices; the *Mönch*, with his smooth-shaven crown; the *Jungfrau*, or "Maiden," clad in a vesture of spotless white; the glittering *Silberhorn*; the *Dent du Midi*, or "Peak of Noon," over whose riven summits the midday sun streams down the long Rhone valley to the lake.

The root *alp* or *alb* is widely diffused throughout the Indo-European languages. The Gaelic and Welsh word, *alp*, means a height, a hill, or a craggy rock. *Alp* is common in Glamorganshire as a name of hills. It is no doubt connected with the root of Latin *albus*, white, though in Switzerland the *Alps* are now the green pasturages between the forests and the snow-line,

Albania, as seen from Corfu, appears as a long snowy range. We may refer the name *Albion* to the same root; it may have been bestowed on the land lying behind the white cliffs visible from the coast of Gaul. *Albany*, the old name of Scotland, means probably the hilly land.

B. Nominal

Note.—I am indebted for the prefixes marked * to the works of Allan Mawer (*Place-names of Northumberland and Durham*), Roberts (*Place-names of Sussex*), Professor Skeat (*Place-names of Bedfordshire*), and J. B. Johnston (*Place-names of England and Wales*).

I. NAMES OF MOUNTAINS AND HILLS

Prefix or Suffix	Language	Example	County
<i>Ard</i> , a height. . .	Celtic . . .	Ardrossan . .	Ayrshire.
<i>Bank</i> , a hill . . .	Norse . . .	Ninebanks . .	Northumberland.
<i>Barrow</i> , a hill. . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Barrow Hill .	Derby.
<i>Ben</i> , a head . . .	Gadhelic . . .	Ben Nevis . .	Inverness.
<i>Borough</i> , a hill . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Ingleborough .	Yorkshire.
<i>Bryn</i> , a ridge . . .	Welsh . . .	Brendon . . .	Devon.
<i>Carrick</i> , a rock . .	Irish . . .	Carrickfergus .	Antrim.
<i>Cenn</i> , a head . . .	Gadhelic . . .	Kenmore . . .	Argyll.
<i>Cliff</i> , a cliff. . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Shincliffe . .	Durham.
* <i>Cop</i> , a head . . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Copsale . . .	Sussex.
<i>Craig</i> , a rock . . .	Gadhelic . . .	Craigellachie .	Inverness.
<i>Crick</i> , a rock . . .	Welsh . . .	Crickhowell .	Brecon.
<i>Drum</i> , a ridge . . .	Irish . . .	Dundrum . . .	Tipperary
<i>Dun</i> , a hill fort . .	Celto-Saxon .	Dunstable . .	Bedford.
<i>Fell</i> , a hillside . . .	Norse . . .	Goatfell . . .	Arran.
<i>Hill</i> , a hill . . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Hillborough .	Warwick.
<i>Hoe</i> , a spur . . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Bletsoe . . .	Bedford.
<i>Knock</i> , a hill . . .	Gadhelic . . .	Knock Hill . .	Banff.
<i>Knoll</i> , a hillock . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Butterknowle .	Durham.
<i>Law</i> , a mound . . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Broadlaw . . .	Peebles.
<i>Low</i> , a mound . . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Marlow . . .	Bucks.
<i>Moel</i> , a round hill .	Welsh . . .	Moel Siabod .	Carnarvon.
<i>Monadh</i> , a bald head	Gadhelic . . .	Monadhliath .	Inverness.
<i>Mull</i> , a headland . .	Gadhelic . . .	Mull of Kintyre	Argyll.
<i>Mynydd</i> , a bald head	Welsh . . .	Mynydd-Mawr	Carnarvon.
<i>Ness</i> , a nose . . .	Saxon and Norse	Sheerness . .	Kent.
<i>Pen</i> , a head . . .	Welsh . . .	Penmaenbach .	Carnarvon.
<i>Pike</i> , a point . . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Pike o' Stickle	Westmoreland.

Prefix or Suffix	Language	Example	County
<i>Ridge</i> , a back. . .	Anglo-Saxon	Ridgewell . .	Essex.
<i>Ross</i> , a promontory	Celtic	Rosneath . .	Dumbarton.
<i>Scar</i> , a cliff. . . .	Norse	Scarborough .	Yorkshire.
<i>Slieve</i> , a mountain.	Irish.	Slieve Beg . .	Down.
<i>Stone</i> , a stone. . .	Anglo-Saxon	Stonehouse. .	Gloucester.
<i>Tor</i> , a rocky height	Celtic	Mam Tor . . .	Devonshire.

II. PLAINS

<i>Acre</i> , a field . . .	Anglo-Saxon	West Acre . .	Norfolk.
<i>Agh</i> , a field. . . .	Irish.	Ardagh	Limerick.
<i>Blair</i> , a plain. . .	Gadhelic . . .	Blair Atholl .	Perth.
<i>Clon</i> , a plain . . .	Irish	Clonmel	Tipperary.
<i>Dol</i> , a plain	Celtic	Dolgelly	Merioneth.
<i>Field</i> , a field . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Cuckfield. . .	Sussex.
<i>Maes</i> , a field . . .	Welsh	Maes - y - Gar- mon	Flint.
<i>Magh</i> , a field . . .	Irish.	Armagh	Ireland.

III. FORESTS

<i>Coed</i> , a wood . . .	Welsh	Bettws-y-coed	Carnarvon.
* <i>Fritth</i> , a wood . .	Anglo-Saxon	Fritton	Norfolk.
<i>Holt</i> , a copse . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Holt.	Norfolk.
<i>Hurst</i> , thick wood.	Anglo-Saxon	Lyndhurst . .	Hants.
<i>Ley</i> , an open place in a wood	Anglo-Saxon	Henley-in-Ar- den	Warwick.
<i>Lund</i> , a grove . . .	Norse	Lund	Yorkshire.
<i>Money</i> , a shaw . .	Irish.	Moneyrea . . .	Down.
<i>Nemet</i> , a grove . .	Celtic	Nymet Row- land	Devon.
<i>Shaw</i> , a wood. . .	Anglo-Saxon	Shawbury . . .	Salop.
* <i>Shot</i> , a glade . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Evershot. . . .	Dorset.
<i>Weald</i> , a wood . . .	Anglo-Saxon	The Weald . . .	Kent.
<i>Wold</i> , a wood. . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Stow - on - the- Wold	Gloucester.
<i>Wood</i> , a wood . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Woodend	Cumberland.

IV. VALLEYS

<i>Combe</i> , a valley . .	Celto-Saxon	Wycombe . . .	Bucks.
<i>Cwm</i> , a valley . . .	Welsh	Cwm Bychan .	Merioneth.
<i>Dale</i> , a valley. . . .	Saxon and Norse	Dalehead. . . .	Yorks.
<i>Del</i> , a little valley.	Anglo-Saxon	Arundel	Sussex.
<i>Den</i> , a valley	Anglo-Saxon	Tenterden . . .	Kent.
<i>Gill</i> , a ravine	Norse	Redgill	Westmoreland.

Prefix or Suffix	Language	Example	County
<i>Glen, Glyn</i> , a valley	Celtic	Glenmore . . .	Inverness.
<i>Nant</i> , a valley . .	Welsh	Nant Francon.	Carnarvon.
<i>Strath</i> , a broad vale	Gadhelic . . .	Stratherrick .	Inverness.

V. RIVERS AND WATERS

<i>A</i> , water.	Norse	Brora	Sutherland.
<i>Aber</i> , a confluence.	Welsh	Aberffraw . .	Anglesey.
<i>Avon</i> , a river . . .	Celtic	Avon	Warwick.
<i>Batch</i> , a brook . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Batchpool . .	Salop.
<i>Beck</i> , a brook. . .	Saxon and Norse	Holbeck . . .	Lincoln.
<i>Brook</i> , a stream. .	Anglo-Saxon .	Brookland . .	Kent.
<i>Brough</i> , a stream .	Anglo-Saxon .	Broughton . .	Bucks.
<i>Burn</i> , a stream . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Tyburn . . .	London.
<i>Dur</i> , water	Celtic	Dour	Aberdeen.
<i>Esk</i> , water	Celtic	Exeter. . . .	Devon.
<i>Fleet</i> , a stream . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Fleet Street .	London.
<i>Force</i> , a waterfall .	Norse	Airy Force . .	Westmoreland.
<i>Ford</i> , an arm of the sea	Norse	Waterford . .	Ireland.
<i>Ing</i> , a stream. . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Exning . . .	Suffolk.
<i>Inver</i> , a confluence	Gadhelic . . .	Inverness . .	Scotland.
<i>Keld</i> , a spring . .	Norse	Keldhead . .	Cumberland.
<i>Linn</i> , a deep pool .	Celtic	Lincoln . . .	Lincoln.
<i>Marsh</i> , a morass .	Anglo-Saxon .	Stodmarsh . .	Kent.
<i>Mere</i> , a lake . . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Windermere .	Westmoreland.
<i>Shore</i> , a strand . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Shoreham . .	Sussex.
<i>Tra</i> , a strand. . .	Irish. . . .	Tralee	Kerry.
<i>Well</i> , a spring. . .	Anglo-Saxon .	Wellbury . .	Herts.
<i>Wick</i> , a bay . . .	Norse	Wicklow . . .	Ireland.

VI. ISLANDS

<i>A</i> , an island . . .	Norse	Rona	Hebrides.
<i>Ay</i> , an island. . .	Norse	Sanday . . .	Orkneys.
<i>Ey</i> , an island . . .	Saxon and Norse	Sheppey . . .	Kent.
<i>Holm</i> , a river-island	Norse	Flatholm. . .	Severn.
<i>Inch</i> , an island . .	Scottish . . .	Inchkeith . .	Firth of Forth.
<i>Inish</i> , an island. .	Irish	Inishtrahull .	Ireland.
<i>Oe</i> , an island . . .	Norse	Faroe Islands .	Off Scotland.
<i>Ynys</i> , an island. .	Welsh	Ynys Enlli . .	Off Wales.

VII. ROADS, BRIDGES, FORDS

<i>Ath</i> , a ford	Irish	Athlone . . .	Roscommon.
<i>Bridge</i>	Anglo-Saxon .	Weybridge . .	Surrey.

Prefix or Suffix	Language	Example	County
<i>Ford</i>	Anglo-Saxon	Oxford. . . .	Oxon.
<i>Gate</i> , a passage . .	Anglo-Saxon	Margate . . .	Kent.
<i>Gate</i> , a road . . .	Norse	Harrogate . .	Yorks.
<i>*Lade</i> , a path . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Portslade . .	Sussex.
<i>Pont</i> , a bridge . . .	Welsh	Pont Neath Vechan	Brecon.
<i>Sarn</i> , a road	Welsh	Sarn yr Af- range	Wales.
<i>Street</i> , a road . . .	Latin-Saxon	Stratford. . .	Warwick.

VIII. HABITATIONS AND ENCLOSURES

<i>Bal</i> , an abode . . .	Irish.	Balbriggan . .	Dublin.
<i>Bally</i> , an abode. . .	Irish.	Ballybeg . . .	Tipperary.
<i>Barrow</i> , a fortified town	Anglo-Saxon	Barrow-in-Furness	Cumberland.
<i>*Bigging</i> , a building	Norse	Newbiggin . .	Durham.
<i>Bod</i> , a house	Welsh	Bodmin	Cornwall.
<i>Borough</i> , a fortified town	Anglo-Saxon	Searborough .	Yorkshire.
<i>Burgh</i> , a fortified town	Anglo-Saxon	Newburgh . .	Lancashire.
<i>Bury</i> , a fortified town	Anglo-Saxon	Newbury. . .	Berks.
<i>By</i> , an abode	Norse	Derby	Derbyshire.
<i>Caer</i> , a fortress . . .	Welsh	Caerwent. . .	Monmouth.
<i>Car</i> , a fortress . . .	Welsh	Carlisle . . .	Cumberland.
<i>Caster</i> , a fortress . .	Anglian	Doncaster . .	Yorkshire.
<i>Cester</i> , a fortress . .	Mercian	Leicester. . .	Leicester.
<i>Chester</i> , a fortress .	West Saxon . .	Winchester. .	Hants.
<i>Church</i> , a sacred building	Southumbrian	Church Stretton	Salop.
<i>Coln</i> , a colony	Latin	Lincoln	Lincoln.
<i>Cot</i> , a cottage. . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Didcot	Berkshire.
<i>*Croft</i> , a small enclosed field	Anglo-Saxon	Horncroft . .	Sussex.
<i>Don</i> , a hill-fort . . .	Celto-Saxon	Maldon	Essex.
<i>*Dray</i> , a cot for shelter	Anglo-Saxon	Cowdray. . . .	Sussex.
<i>Fold</i> , an enclosure . .	Anglo-Saxon	Chiddingfold .	Surrey.
<i>Garth</i> , an enclosed place	Norse	Applegarth. .	Dumfries.
<i>Grange</i> , a barn	Lat.-O. Fr.. .	Grange	Lancashire.
<i>Haigh</i> , a place surrounded by a hedge	Anglo-Saxon	Haigh	Yorkshire.
<i>Hall</i> , a one-storied building	Anglo-Saxon	Ludgershall . .	Wiltshire.
<i>Ham</i> , (1) a home . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Hamworthy . .	Dorset.
(2) an enclosure . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Farnham. . . .	Surrey.

Prefix or Suffix	Language	Example	County
<i>Hay</i> , a place surrounded by a hedge	Anglo-Saxon	Horsehay . .	Salop.
<i>Hithe</i> , a wharf . .	Anglo-Saxon	Rotherhithe .	London.
<i>House</i> , a house . .	Anglo-Saxon	Brighthouse .	Yorkshire.
<i>Kil</i> , a church. . .	Gadhelic . .	Killin	Perthshire.
<i>Kirk</i> , a church . .	Northumbrian	Kirkcudbright	Scotland.
<i>Lis</i> , an earthen fort	Irish	Lismore . . .	Waterford.
<i>Llan</i> , an enclosure, a church	Welsh	Llanberis . .	Carnarvon.
<i>Minster</i> , a monastery	Latin	Kidderminster	Worcester.
<i>Mullen</i> , a mill . .	Irish	Mullingar . .	West Meath
<i>Rath</i> , an earthen fort	Irish	Rathmoyle . .	Queen's Co.
<i>Sall</i> , a stone house	Anglo-Saxon	Kensal. . . .	London.
<i>Scale</i> , a shepherd's hut	Norse	Portinscale . .	Cumberland.
<i>Staple</i> , a market .	? Anglo-Saxon	Dunstable . .	Bedford.
<i>Stead</i> , a place. . .	Anglo-Saxon	Hampstead. .	London.
<i>Stoke</i> , a stockaded place	Anglo-Saxon	Tavistock . .	Devon.
<i>Stow</i> , a place . . .	Anglo-Saxon	Chepstow . .	Monmouth.
<i>Thorpe</i> , a village .	Norse	Thorpe . . .	Norfolk.
<i>Thwaite</i> , a forest clearing	Norse	Haverthwaite.	Lancashire.
<i>Toft</i> , an enclosure .	Norse	Lowestoft . .	Suffolk.
<i>Ton</i> , an enclosure .	Anglo-Saxon	Barton . . .	Lancashire.
<i>Tre</i> , a village . . .	Welsh	Tremadoc . .	Carnarvon.
<i>Wick</i> , an abode . .	Anglo-Saxon	Berwick . . .	Northumberland.
<i>Worth</i> , an enclosure	Anglo-Saxon	Wandsworth .	London.

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Those who cannot obtain these books, or wish to study the place-names of counties not covered by them, will find Chapter XIV. of this book, on Prefixes and Suffixes, their best guide. The exact meaning of any single place-name cannot be decided without expert knowledge, because it depends on the forms of the name which exist in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English; the first steps to this knowledge are Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Primer* and *Middle English Primer*, and Skeat's *Primer of English Etymology*, all published by the Clarendon Press. But in the meantime a great deal that is of interest can be learnt by studying *groups* of names with the aid of *Words and Places* and a good map; the counties may be drawn in outline and the place-names filled in in different colours, according as they appear to be of Saxon, Scandinavian, or Celtic origin; or according as to whether they represent towns, islands, woods, villages, etc.; and from this can be judged what kind of people settled in any county, and what it looked like when they settled there.



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